

THE ADMINISTRATION

Sunday afternoon was a beautiful day. The Second Baptist Church Lyceum was crowded with a representative audience. The singing and playing under the direction of Mrs. Height were well executed. At four o'clock President Mitchell called the Lyceum to order, and the chaplain, Rev. L. C. Moore, opened the exercises with prayer. After several vocal selections, under the direction of Mrs. Height, Mr. W. Calvin Chase was introduced and read a paper entitled "The Administration." At the conclusion of his address the following persons participated in the discussion: Mr. George W. Jackson, Mr. Shelby Davidson, Attorney A. W. Scott, Attorney Gilchrist Stewart of New York, Mr. Gordon and others. The following is the speech of Mr. Chase:

Mr. President: Are we Americans under the Constitution of the United States or are we the hewers of wood and the drawers of water? Have our 44 years of freedom improved our condition or are we retrograding? In the American body politic we have retrograded, but commercially we have kept pace with the so-called Anglo-Saxon civilization. Whatever may be the shortcomings of the American Negro, he stands today the equal of the white man, notwithstanding the estimate that the present administration may place upon him. The colored American has been used politically to such extent that today he is regarded a non-entity in the body politic. By deception, and political chicanery the present administration obtained its ascendancy, and drove to it the faithful black allies by holding out to them a dew-of-hope policy, sandwiched in by the appointment to office of trimmers and apologists, whose jaws are locked so tightly that the rocks of Gibraltar are as apologists to them. By false hopes, broken promises, deception and political chicanery the colored Americans stand alone on a precipice, and in the deep beyond there is a glimmering light and he looks, and looks and says to himself, "If I go backwards there is death, and if I remain on this precipice I go into eternity." What hope has he? What man among you can direct him? Never before in the history of governments has the condition of the colored Americans been so deplorable. The Administration like a reptile, day by day feeds to the reptiles the sacred bodies of men whose patriotism is never questioned, whose valor has always been applauded and whose ambition has been the diadem of past ages.

Our government declares Equality of man and the Constitution says that the rights of American Citizenship shall be protected upon land and upon sea, irrespective of color or condition. But is this so? Are not the false declarations of political parties the panacea of political deception? Point out to me, if you please, one among you who has been placed in power and given a position of honor and trust that will dare to say to the Administration that its customs are barbarous and its acts brutal. In every department of the general government do we not see and feel acts of discrimination? Do we not see our women isolated and discriminated against because of their color, and the man who has been elected by the votes of the American people, continues to feed the reptiles by acts most damnable and in the hour of despair he realizes the result of his false ambition? The apologists of the Administration are the constituents of a betrayed race. The apologists of the Administration tell us that its acts are sacred and its promises shall be realized. O, what treachery! A noble and great race betrayed as Caesar was by those whose lives he saved. O, Rome, whose regal splendor was once the light of the world, a republic that was overturned by arch traitors and whose people suffered to satisfy a false ambition! The colored Americans are realizing the same conditions of the Dark Ages or ancient Rome's civilization. Men, that lived then committed heinous offenses against those whose deeds were most sacred and whose services were most beneficial to the republic.

The condition of the American colored man today is a recognition of ancient civilization. We may ask the question, how can man be so ungrateful? "Gratitude is the fairest flower that blooms in the human heart; ingratitude is stranger than traitors' arms." Out of a Senate that represents over 250 million souls, ten millions of whom are colored Americans, it has one man who dares to declare by word and law, that the administration has committed a blunder. That the Administration has been false to its trust, that the Administration is catering to Southern prejudices to the detriment of ten millions of brave and loyal colored Americans. If the so-called repre-

sentatives of the colored Americans have not the temerity to demand the enforcement of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, let them remain quiet; let them continue to suck the tit of Uncle Sam and allow the men of the race to say that present conditions under the administration are menaces to them and that their advice is an impediment rather than a benefit. We are told that the present Secretary of War will succeed the present incumbent in the White House. What is the duty of the colored Americans? Can they afford to give their suffrages to him? Why should the colored American for policy's sake place a man in power whom he knows to be against him? Let him be not surprised when the crown is offered him. Let him know that we take no part in the Coronations. The future destiny of the colored Americans is in their hands. He doesn't have to fall over the precipice unless he wants to do so. He doesn't have to return and run against the enemies' bayonettes unless he desires. What acts have the present Administration executed that have been beneficial to the colored Americans? What laws have been enforced looking to his protection? Wherever you go under the general government, we see evidences of the alleged superiority of the white man. No matter what our ability is, we are reminded that we belong to a race that has no rights that the white man must respect.

Our Women.

Efforts have been made to pass laws to protect the purity of white women, but so far as our women are concerned we are told that they are not entitled to any respect. Who will dare to deny this assertion? The general government under the present administration has no respect for our women.

The white man has debauched our women to such extent and he continues to do so, until he is afraid that his own women see more virtue in the colored American than they do in him. Notwithstanding his continued pursuit of our women he becomes indignant when we attempt to protect them. The heart of the colored man bleeds when he sees his women insulted in public inns and upon common carriers. Shall we die without a struggle? Have you no manhood? The white man sees nothing in our men or women. The colored servant is no more to him in the public eye than a cow, but, like a hound he pursues her in private. If there is one spark of manhood left in the colored American he should give this administration to understand that our women, in certain branches of the government, are insulted. That the prejudice is so great that we are of the opinion that the Chief Executive indorses it. That there is a certain branch of the general government under the present administration that rejects our women when they are certified to by the Civil Service Commission. In the Bureau of Engraving, a part of the government, over one hundred white women have been appointed within three or four months and not one colored woman, and a very few colored women promoted. Colored men who are doing the same work as the white men receive less pay. And the declaration is that no colored man or woman will get a promotion if it can be stopped. It can be seen that the servants of our government under the direct supervision of the present Administration have established a rule of discrimination which seems to have the sanction of the Executive. A government thus established and so conducted is in violation of our federal constitution, and if the Chief Executive, whoever he may be, fails to enforce the Constitution is subjected to impeachment. Some of the most drastic measures have been adopted by this administration, so much so that the better thinking people have become alarmed. It is indeed, a conjecture whether they are living under a republic or a tyrannical monarchy. Rulers of a monarchical form of government arrogate to themselves absolute authority. Antiquity records the fall of the Tarquins, which forced "Lucius Junius Brutus" to sacrifice the head of his son to uphold the purity and sovereignty of the Roman people. As civilization progressed, historians recorded acts of governments and characters of rulers which tended to show enlightenment. But, conditions today show that history is repeating itself. The colored American is the bone of contention. He is the target for political parties and subjects to satisfy the greed of politicians. It is the most forcing race upon the globe and the most abused. It is the most loyal race, but the most injured. It is the most honest race but the most accused for offenses of which it is not guilty. In speaking of

Our Leadership.

in connection with Administrations, it has been too easily intoxicated with

Continued on 4th page.

Will Appeal To The People

CITIZENS TO MEET.

The citizens of this city will hold a conference next week looking to the organization of a protective league. The conference will be composed of some of the most representative citizens in Washington. Full particulars will appear later.

DU BOIS DENIES IT.

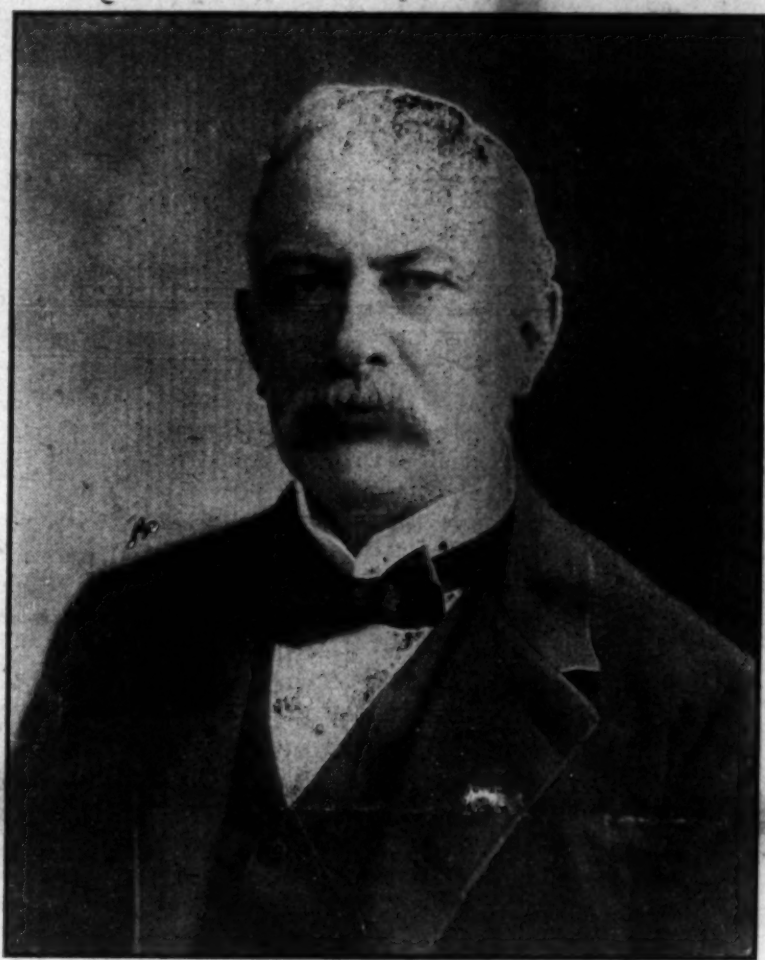
Recently the Negro Annex of the Jamestown Exposition sent out to individuals and newspapers under the government frank, an item which among other things stated:

"Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois is to prepare an exhibit along educational and sociological lines." This announcement was received with astonishment and incredulity by those familiar with Dr. Du Bois' views with reference to the matter. In a letter to Mr. L. M. Hershaw who sent the announcement to him for information, Dr. Du Bois says:

Atlanta, Ga., Mar. 22, 1907.

Dear Hershaw:

The statement that I am preparing



SENATOR JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER, THE NATION'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

an exhibit for Jamestown or intend to is an impudent lie, and you may publish this as you please.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) W. E. B. Du Bois.

THE CARDOZO CASE.

The sensible people in this community are satisfied that the suggestion that The Bee made last week in the Cardozo case was just the thing. Indignation meetings will not help Mr. Cardozo, as The Bee stated before. The members of the Board of Education have been grossly misrepresented by those who have no interest whatever in the public schools. Dr. Chancellor, the superintendent, was charged with being inimical to the colored schools, which was unfounded.

The Bee doesn't charge Prof. Cardozo with being responsible for what other people do. The mistake that Prof. Cardozo made was, he had too many free advisers. The Bee doesn't refer to his attorneys; it means outsiders. The Bee still believes that Superintendent Chancellor and the Board of Education are willing to give Prof. Cardozo's friends a hearing. The members of the Board of Education are human and have feeling. They are entitled to be treated with respect and consideration. Let the friends of Prof. Cardozo make a respectful appeal to the Superintendent and the Board of Education.

GALBRAITH.

The members of Galbraith Church observed the holy week. The pastor, S. L. Corrothers had services twice a day for this week. On Sunday, March 31, there will be a grand rally, every member being expected to pay a dollar. Rev. I. C. Withrow has assisted Dr. S. L. Corrothers in his services this week and the meetings have attracted attention.

The stewardesses of the church, Mrs. Mamie Tapscott, president, have decided to decorate the church, making it most pleasing and suitable for the occasion. The Sunday school has arranged for their exercises to be held at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN OF PHILADELPHIA GIVE GRAND BANQUET IN HONOR OF DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 23.—One hundred and seventy-five gentlemen representing the strongest forces in the business, professional and religious life of the Quaker City, sat down last night at the finest banquet known in the history of this place in the commodious Musical Fund Hall. The elaborate function was tendered in honor of Dr. Booker T. Washington, and the enthusiastic reception accorded him by this company of leading lawyers, ministers, teachers, journalists, physicians, officers of the federal and municipal governments, insurance men, merchants of every description and business factors of the highest commercial rating, gave convincing testimony to the warm place held by the eminent Tuskegeean in the hearts of the real people of Philadelphia—the people who have lived in the Quaker metropolis all their lives and who have created the substance that has given them the right to claim the deepest respect of their neighbors of all races.

Dr. Washington was never in better

ington was accompanied by Mr. Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York, whose presence was one of the inspiring features of the occasion, and by Messrs. R. W. Thompson and J. R. Cox. Prayer as offered by Rev. Alexander Gordon. Fred Forman's orchestra, concealed behind an immense bank of ferns, discoursed sweet music throughout the repast. The T-shaped table was beautifully decorated with silver candelabra, potted plants, and the service was flawless. Following is

The Menu.

Blue Points on half-shell	Consomme
Terrapin	Saratoga Chips
Roast Capon	String Beans
Potatoes	Roman Punch
Blanched Almonds	Waldorf Salad
Pecans	Baked Virginia Ham
Cheese	Crackers
Ice Cream	Fancy Cakes
Black Coffee	Cigars

The Speeches.

When the hour for beginning the program had been reached, Toastmaster Asbury introduced in turn the speakers, his individual comments being most felicitous. Those who spoke were men who are "doing things," and the tone of each address was optimistic to the last degree. Their utterances bore the stamp of authority because the speakers were themselves pronounced successes in the particular field of endeavor they discussed. The facts and figures brought forward indicated that the enterprising business men of the Quaker City are wide-awake—alive to every opportunity to advance their commercial interests, and that the professional and ministerial elements are putting their shoulders to the wheel with an enthusiasm and directness that betokens gratifying results. The reports from the building and loan associations of the homes that have been built, the expressions of the medical men who are in private practice or engaged in developing hospitals, officials in the civil service, real estate dealers, heads of department stores, practical engineers and skilled mechanics, wholesale and retail dealers in various commodities, and men who handle daily the large affairs of their own or who serve others, came as a revelation to those whose attention had not been specifically called to the wonderful progress that the colored people of the city are making in so many helpful directions. The order of exercises was as follows:

A Business Symposium.
"Journalism"—Mr. C. J. Perry, editor of the Philadelphia Tribune.
"Building and Loan Associations"—"Religious Unity"—Rev. Clarence Parconstructive influence of the National risk.
"Colored Men in the Civil Service"—Mr. William H. Jones, City Street Commissioner.
"Ministers in Business"—Bishop L. J. Coppin.
"Hospital Work of Negro Physicians"—Dr. E. C. Howard.
"Commercial Incorporations"—Mr. Samuel Brown.
"Civic Righteousness"—Rev. Henry L. Phillips.
"Industrial Insurance"—Mr. R. A. Cooper.

"The Gents' Furnishing Business"—Mr. A. E. Makell.
"The Industrial Idea for Pennsylvania"—Rev. W. A. Credit.
"The Negro Engineer"—Mr. Preston C. Lowe.
"The Negro Department Store"—Mr. R. S. Jackson.
"The Real Estate Business"—Mr. Charles H. Sandigide.
"The Negro Physician"—Dr. Algonon S. Jackson, Mercy Hospital.

"Our Guest"—Rev. W. G. Parks. Before the response of the guest of honor to the interesting remarks of the evening, Mr. Clarence W. Anderson, of New York, one of the race's most popular characters, was introduced, and delivered a stirring address. It fairly bristled with good points; it was witty, forcible and eloquent. Mr. Anderson was in his happiest vein, and paid an especially high tribute to the work and worth of the world's greatest industrialist, whom he described as "the worst abused and most lavishly flattered man of the race, yet one who was unspoiled by the one and unspoiled by the other. Mr. Anderson's lofty estimate of the guest of the evening was applauded to the echo.

Dr. Washington Pleads for Creators of Opportunities.

When the distinguished educator in whose honor the magnificent function was planned arose to speak, the great company arose en masse and amid tumultuous cheers, gave him the Chau-tauqua salute.

The prevailing strain of the "Wiz-

Continued on 5th page.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

The report that the suit of Miss Annie D. Manley of Boston against Philippe Marcon is to be dropped, is denied. It is peculiar, but nevertheless true, that the names of the most prominent men and women among the descendants of American slaves begin with the letter W: Washington (Mr. B. T.), Walker (Mrs. Maggie L.), both products of the South.

Mr. R. W. Thompson's Short Flights in the Freeman are spicy. From accounts the Birmingham Presbytery is very much in need of ministers.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened last Wednesday at Mt. Zion Church, Georgetown, Rev. Perkins, pastor.

The remains of Miss Edwina McCabe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. McCabe, were carried to Topeka, Kansas, and buried.

Mrs. Frank Hubbard, of Macon, Ga., whose husband is widely known, after many years of suffering from rheumatism, died at her home last week.

The death of Mrs. Gibson was a shock to her son, Prof. Gibson, who is now filling engagements at Chattanooga, Tenn.

The subject of the address before the high school of Baltimore by Dr. W. P. Thirkield was "Higher Education."

Miss Mattie Bowen addressed the Women's Baptist Convention at the Union Baptist Church, Baltimore. Her subject was "Open Your Mouth."

Rev. Norman, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, is a 33rd degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner.

If talk means anything the Negro Exhibit at Charleston ought to eclipse all former attempts.

It is reported that Miss Lady Emma Louise Phillips, of Nashville, Tenn., was the only colored lady among the 140 who took part recently in a chorus presented at the Oberlin Conservatory of Music.

Senator Berthelot and his wife, who died March the 18th at Paris, were entombed in state in the Pantheon last Monday at Paris.

The trial of William Johnson, alias George Midget, colored, under indictment for the murder of Charles Smith took place last Wednesday at Alexandria, Va.

William L. Church, a contractor of Kansas City, Mo., was found last Monday after an eight year's search, in the hospital for the insane at Dunning, Ill.

Nicholas Flamm a prominent farmer of Meyersdale, Pa., drank a pint of kerosene by mistake, thinking it was water.

Frank Tesmer, a horseshoer at Chicago, was killed one day this week while clipping a horse by electric power.

A bomb was thrown at Gov. Gen. Bogalevski last Tuesday at Bialystok, Russia, while he was out driving.

William Hall, colored, who was arrested on the charge of attempting assault on two very small white girls in Richmond, Va., was found not to be the guilty one and was discharged.

Owing to the recent floods, great suffering is said to be existing among the people in Middlebury, Ohio.

THE JUVENILE COURT.

There are many cases of youthful offenders tried in the Juvenile Court of that court that many a youth is reformed by the kindly but positive admonition that the judge gives. It is a pleasure to sit and listen to the kind-hearted judge when he admonishes these young offenders and the promises he gets from them to do better and to live a better life. There is nothing vindictive in Judge De Lacy. There is nothing crude or harsh in his sentences. He does not look for guilt. He goes on the theory that every defendant that is brought to his court is innocent until the contrary is established. He takes great care and pains to get at the truth. He has patience as well as good judgment. He reads human nature and is quick to discern in the child whether it has had proper home training. He knows no child by the color of his skin. All offenders, black or white, receive the same fair and impartial treatment from him.

THE TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.

About 125 members of the Trinity Baptist Church, formerly members of Shiloh Church, went to that church two weeks ago and their letters of withdrawal were given to them. Everything is working smoothly in both churches and Revs. Waldron and Taylor are on the best of terms. The Trinity will go into its new quarters the first Sunday in May, at which time there will be a grand rally.

Former Senator Burton of Kansas, in a statement made, asserts that Roosevelt is a hypocrite.

BEARD DIDN'T SUIT

AN ECCENTRIC BACHELOR HAS
SCULPTURED HAIR REMODELED.

Phineas Wright, of Derby, Conn., Has
"Part" in Whiskers on Stone Mon-
ument Cut Out So He Can
Get Into Heaven.

Derby, Conn.—Because he dreamed
that he could not enter heaven with
his beard parted in the middle on the
bust on his \$1,500 monument, Phineas
Gardner Wright said to be the wealth-
iest man in Putnam, has had a sculp-
tor bunch the stone whiskers at an
expense of \$400.

Wright, who is a bachelor, 78 years
old, erected the monument on his fam-
ily lot in Grove cemetery, three years
ago. It attracted much attention be-
cause of the line he had inscribed up-
on the granite shaft, just below his
bust: "Going, but know not where."

At the same time he had an im-
mense grave dug and bricked up, so
that the earth would not crowd him,
he said, and he would have enough
room in which to turn over and move
about, and with flat stones at the base
so that he should not sink.

"Them's true words," said Wright,
referring to the odd inscription, "but
there ain't many folks what's got the
honesty or the courage to say the
same thing."

A short time ago Wright had a gas
pipe placed in the ground above his
grave, so that there would be no dif-
ficulty in finding the flat stone cover,
but last week he concluded that peo-
ple would think he was trying to get
air after he had been buried, so he is
having a five-foot steel flagstaff with a
banner bearing his name made to
take its place. He has placed demil-
ions of gin and whisky in the grave,
so that he will not be thirsty.

Wright's mother and sister are bur-
ied in the plot, and their names, birth
and death dates, with those of his
father, who died at Stockton, Cal., in
1849, while gold-hunting, are inscribed
on the monument. Wright was born
at Fitzwilliam, N. H., April 3, 1829,
and two years later his parents came
to Connecticut. They were poor, and



Didn't Like the Part in His Beard.

young Wright had to work hard. He
says he broke the first earth for the
Air Line railroad.

Then he carried the hod for 75 cents
a day. After many years he got ahead
by buying lumber. He retired ten
years ago, after he had amassed a for-
tune of \$125,000, invested mostly in
real estate and mortgages.

Wright says he was disappointed in
love 40 years ago and he has written
reams of poetry on the perfidy of wo-
men. He has provided that after his
death this additional inscription shall
be placed upon his monument: "Never
beat by man, but by woman."

Wright lives in a plain house with
a niece, Mrs. Etta Crane, 20 years old,
daughter of William Crane, a Hartford
manufacturer. She does the house-
work, shaves him, cuts his hair and
washes his face and hands. She owns
a \$4,500 farm at Ellington and Wright
has made a will leaving his all to her,
except \$2,000 to the Putnam Congrega-
tional church, because his mother
attended it, and \$2,000 to the Putnam
hospital.

An old monument costing \$600
which the present one displaced, he
has offered to the city for a soldiers'
monument, but it has not been ac-
cepted.

Wright's occupation is given in the
Putnam City directory as "having no
business, but to mind his own."

Imitation Always Bad.

Clyde Fitch in a kindly letter to a
young and unknown playwright said:
"I liked your play; I thought it prom-
ising, but in the first act you imitated
Ibsen, in the second you imitated Pi-
nero and in the third and fourth you
imitate Barrie. This will never do.
Imitation in art is always bad. It
suggests the shabby man who as he
sipped a glass of beer looked in the
mirror behind the bar and muttered
to himself: 'Here I am wearing a rail-
road president's shoes, the trousers of
a senator, the hat of a millionaire
banker, the vest of a Newport society
leader and an ambassador's coat and
yet in spite of all I look like a
tramp.'"

Wanted Reciprocity.

Saint-Saens, the French composer,
during his visit to Chicago made a
brief address on America at a dinner
party.

"The American business spirit," he
said in the course of this address, "is
an excellent thing. To it, undoubt-
edly, America's unexampled prosperity
is due. But I think that this spirit is
sometimes carried too far. For in-
stance, in a barber shop yesterday I
asked the barber if he had ever heard
a certain celebrated pianist. 'No, sir,'
he replied emphatically. 'These pian-
ists never patronize me and so I
never patronize them.'"

THE NEGRO DEVELOPMENT AND EXPOSITION COM- PANY

Of the United States of America,
528 EAST BROAD STREET,
Richmond, Virginia.

W. Isaac Johnson, President,
Rev. A. Binga, Jr., Vice-President.
Robert Kelsor, Secretary.
R. T. Hill, Treasurer.
Rev. Thos. Shorts, Sub-Treasurer.
Giles B. Jackson, Director-General.
John R. Hawkins, Auditor and Chief of Finance.
Washington, D. C., Branch, 12th and U Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C.
Norfolk Branch, 663 Church Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

Pursuant to an Act of the Congress of the United States of Amer-
ica, there will be held a Naval and Land Exposition in commemora-
tion of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the landing of the first
English-speaking people in this country, at Jamestown, Virginia
commencing on the 26th day of April, 1907, and ending on the 1st
day of November, 1907.

That in order for the colored people of this country to show their
achievements since their emancipation, it was deemed wise, by the
leaders of the race, to hold a separate and distinct exhibit in order to
put upon exhibition the marvelous progress they have made mechan-
ically, agriculturally, educationally, and financially; that the world may
see and judge for itself the capacity of the Negro as a race; his abil-
ity as a producer.

The Negro Development and Exposition Company of the United
States of America, a company duly chartered under the laws of Vir-
ginia, with an authorized capital stock of \$800,000, proposes to show
at the Exposition what the race has made, produced, woven, carved,
engraved, invented, written and published; in fact, everything the race
has done or accomplished, from an industrial point of view, that
the world may form a correct and more favorable opinion of the Ne-
gro race of this country; to the end that a proper solution of the
problem may be had from a business, commercial, financial, and in-
dustrial point of view.

It has, therefore, been decided to ask every member of our race to
list for exhibition any and every article made by any member of the
race. It is the desire of the Company to have a complete exhibit
of every character, except live stock.

Our women are noted for embroidery and handsome trimmings,
knitting, weaving, and hundreds of other domestic productions; while
our men are noted for their skill in drawing, carving, inventing,
welding, and putting together articles of value too numerous to name;
all such articles and hundreds of others are solicited for exhibition.
Implements of every character are much desired.

There will be given a first, a second, and a third prize on the var-
ious articles produced and exhibited by members of the race.

The Congress of the United States has appropriated \$100,000 to aid
the said Negro Development and Exposition Company in making a
creditable exhibit at the said Jamestown Exposition.

Now, in order to list the articles for exhibition, it is requested by
the Company for all persons who have articles for exhibition, to write
the names of said articles on the coupon below, giving the full name
of the owner, his or her residence, together with P. O. address. In
every instance, please write plainly, that the articles may be listed so
as to be sent for in time to be placed on exhibition.

It is incumbent upon every member of the race to see to it that
this Exposition is made a success; as the world has its eyes upon us
and expects great results.

GILES B. JACKSON, Director-General.
528 East Broad St., Richmond, Va.

Please show this to two or more of your friends and ask them to write
for a copy.

Tear off and fill out the blank below and mail to Giles B. Jackson,
528 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

Name of exhibit
Name of owner
P. O. Address
Remarks
Value of Article

OIL REFINING MAKES GAINS.

Petroleum Plants Show Growth in
Number and Capital.

Washington.—In 1905 there were
104 petroleum refineries in this coun-
try. Their total capital was \$136,280,
541; they employed 16,770 wage ear-
ners; paid in wages \$9,989,367; used
materials costing \$139,387,213, and
manufactured products to the value
of \$175,005,320. As compared with
the totals for the industry at the cen-
sus of 1900, these figures represent in-
creases as follows: In number of re-
fineries, 35.7 per cent; in capital, 43
per cent; in number of wage earners,
37.5 per cent; in amount of wages
paid, 48.7 per cent; in cost of mate-
rials, 35.5 per cent, and in value of
products, 41.2 per cent.

The number of products which may
be derived commercially from petro-
leum is so great as to make it imprac-
ticable to obtain returns for each of
them separately. The principal prod-
ucts, together with the value of each,
were as follows: Burning oils, includ-
ing the different grades of both illum-
inating and fuel oils, \$100,571,825;
residuum, \$3,138,361; paraffin oils, \$6-
210,279; paraffin wax, \$10,007,274; re-
duced oils, \$14,794,789; naphtha and
gasoline, \$21,314,837; neutral oils, \$1-
942,153, and "all other products,"
which includes coke, carbon points
and black naphtha, \$15,025,802.

In 1904 the volume of refined prod-
ucts exported was 18,218,795 barrels,
or 36.6 per cent of the total produc-
tion for that year, and the total value
at the ports of shipment was \$74,273-
525. Although the quantity was great-
er in 1901 and in 1902, this value is
the largest ever reported for exports
of refined petroleum. It exceeds the
value reported for 1899 by 25.8 per
cent, that reported for 1889 by 57.5
per cent and that reported for 1880
by 134.1 per cent. Of the total value
of exports illuminating oils formed
more than 70 per cent.

WE KNOW OUR OWN FLOWERS.

F. H. KRAMER.

Florist and Decorator.
J. C. Powell, the florist, with F. H.
Kramer, Central Market, and 916 F
street, N. W., will be pleased to see
all his friends during the holidays.
Plenty of Roses, Carnations, Violets,
Floral Designs and Decorations. Don't
fail to call. Store phone, Main 3787.
Market phone, Main 2197. Greenhouse
phone, East 193. Private office phone,
Main 3987.

FULL DRESS AND TUXEDO SUITS.

\$1.00—For Hire—\$1.00.

Julius Cohen,

1104 7th street, N. W.

Hawley Knew How.

Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Con-
necticut was never known to miss
springing a joke, even if it happened
to hit a friend, and to sometimes hit
hard. One year Elizabeth Beecher
Hooker was up for president of a well-
known Hartford society over which
there was much local discussion. A
lady friend meeting the senator on
Asylum avenue one morning, she asked
the genial statesman how he
thought Mrs. Hooker would run.
"Very much like a duck, I suppose,"
said Hawley, "but I hope, madam, I'll
not have to see her."

No Room.

An Irishman was recently traveling
in a train, accompanied by a minister,
when two very stout ladies entered
the compartment. They placed them-
selves one on each side of Pat, who
was, of course, much crushed. The
minister, on seeing him so placed,
said: "Are you sure you are comfort-
able, Pat?" To this question Pat
quickly replied: "Sure, your honor, I
haven't much room to grumble."—Tid-
Bits.

Annual Christmas Announcement

VOIGTE.

MANUFACTURING JEWELER

725 7th Street, Northwest

BETWEEN G & H.



Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-Brac is now complete. Each
piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that a visit from
you will bear us out that we have as fine a selection as can be found
anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow.

Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It
may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may
be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate
—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the
heart of another.

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered
when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

Engraving Free of Charge.

WATCHES.

We mention here but a few of
our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year-Gold Filled
American Stem Winders and Set-
ters, \$10.

Ladies 20-year Gold Filled Stem
Winders and Setters, \$10.

Gentlemen's 14-carat Solid Gold
American Stem Winders and Set-
ters, as cheap as \$35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches
with Pin Attachment, \$3.50; regu-
lar price, \$4.50.

Ladies Solid Gold Watches, Open
Face, \$8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, \$5
up.



on Fine Silver, with Solid Silver
Crucifix, 75 cents up.

Emerald, Sapphire, Garnet, Ru-
by, Jade, Turquoise, Topaz, Cry-
stal, and Coral Rosaries, strung on
14-Carat Gold-Filled Chain, \$4.00
and \$5.00. Will make a handsome
Christmas present.

Solid Gold Rosaries, Genuine
Stones, \$25.00.

Rosaries for special devotion,
viz.: Immaculate Conception, St.
Ann's, St. Philomena, St. Anthony,
Seven Dolors, Infant of Prague,
St. Joseph, etc., with prayers either
English or German.

PRAYER BOOKS

High quality at low prices, such
as Key of Heaven, Manual of Pray-
ers, St. Vincent's Manual, Vale
Mecum, Sacred Heart, Following
of Christ (by Kempis), Bible, Old
and New Testaments, etc. We have
them in cases suitable for bridal or
Christmas presents.

RELIGIOUS MEDALS

Religious Medals in Gold and
Silver; Immaculate Conception, St.
Benedict, St. Anthony, St. Joseph,
Infant of Prague, St. Vincent de
Paul, St. Aloysius, etc.

Eight-Day Sanctuary Oil, \$1.00
per gallon.

Crucifixes, hanging and standing.

Candle Sticks in Gold Silver, or
Brass.

Sacred Hearts, Solid Gold, 75
cents and \$1.25.

RINGS, LOCKETS, ETC.

Gents' Solid Gold Signet Rings,
\$3.50 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Signet Rings,
\$2.00 up.

Child's Solid Gold Signet Rings,
\$1.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Medallion
Lockets, \$4.00 up.

Ladies Solid Gold Crosses, \$4.00
up.

Gents' Solid Gold Lockets, \$4.00
up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelets,
\$5.00 up.

Ladies' 14-Carat Gold Filled
Lockets, \$2.00 up.

We engrave the monograms on
them in the highest style of the art.

SILVERWARE

Silver Tea Sets, \$10.00 up.

Silver Cake Baskets, \$4.00 up.

Silver Cups for Children, \$1.25
up.

Silver Baking Dish, 7.00.

Silver Butter Dishes, \$3.50 up.

Silver Pickle Castors, \$3.00 up.

The above silver is the Genuine
Rogers, which speaks for itself.

CATHOLIC GOODS

We have the largest line of Cath-
olic Goods in the city.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, 35 cents
up.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, strung
up.

DIAMONDS

Put Your Money in Diamonds. No
Better Investment To-Day.

Prices in the Diamond market
are advancing, but our prices have
not been advanced in some time.
We still have a large collection of
superb Diamonds which we bought
a considerable time ago at lower
prices than prevail today.

We shall not advance prices on
these stones. We are merchants
and not speculators and our fair
percentage of profit is all we ask.
So, as long as these Diamonds last,
it will be possible to buy them here
under the regular market for fine
stones.

Ladies' Diamond Rings, \$5.00 to
\$150.00.

Ladies' Diamond Brooches, \$5.50
to \$1,000.

Diamond Earrings, \$15.00 to
\$500.00.

Diamond Scarf Pins, \$7.00 up.

Diamond Cuff Buttons, \$7.00 up.

Diamond Studs, \$10.00 up.

We have Ladies' Handsome Dia-
mond Rings set in Tiffany Mount-
ing which we are selling at \$30.00.

This will make an appropriate pres-
ent for Christmas. Every stone a
ball of fire.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES

Clocks of all makes—American,
French and German. We have a
Clock as cheap as \$5.00—must be
seen to be appreciated. All Clocks
kept in order for two years.



Go to

HOLMES' HOTEL,
No. 333 Virginia Ave., S.W.

Best Afro-American Accommoda-
tion in the District.

EUROPEAN AND AMERI- CAN PLAN.

Good Rooms and Lodging, 50-
75c. and \$1.00. Comfortably
Heated by Steam. Give
us a Call

James Otway Holmes, Prop.
Washington, D. C.
Main Phone 2314.

Wm. Cannon,

1225 and 1227 7th Street, N.W.

SOLE DISTRIBUTOR OF OLD FURNISH WHISKY

James F. Oyster,

The Leading Place in the City for
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Oyster's Butter is the sweetest in the market. His Cheese is the
purest and Eggs the freshest.

Square Stands, Center Market, 5th and K streets, N. W., and
Riggs Market.

OFFICE

Wholesale Dealer and Salesman, 900 and 902 Pennsylvania Avenue,
N. W.

No one shall keep any kind of fowls. Members of the Metropolitan police
in any square of the District of Columbia must reside in the D. C., according to the
bia that has been 75 per cent improved opinion of Corporation Council Thomas
without consent of the Health Officer of the District.

The farmer in the long run is the
Cathedral of the P. E. Churchman man in this country. The amounts
of the D. C. will be located at St. Al-produced by him during the last year
han's, on the Tennallytown road. It was \$6,704,000,000, while the R. R. man
will be 500 feet long and of Gothic received \$3,330,000,000, and the iron man
style. \$1,300,000,000.

IS LEARNING FARMING

JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON
STUDYING AGRICULTURE.

Young Millionaire Socialist of Chicago
a Student at Wisconsin University—Plans to Run a Model Dairy.

Madison, Wis.—There came to the Wisconsin state university last fall a young man who told the professors that he wanted to learn how to milk a cow and plow and sow and mix bran-mash for hogs—he wanted to learn to be a farmer.

This was nothing extraordinary, because there are several hundreds of farmers' sons there now taking the course in agriculture. Very many of them are earning their own way. But when the newcomer gave his name even the staid professors who teach the rotation of crops and the methods of preparing ensilage were surprised.

The new student didn't need to learn how to work. He is a millionaire and has an income now of \$50,000 a year, with more to come. His name is Joseph Medill Patterson, Yale graduate, who intends to live what he calls "the honest life," despite his fortune and his expectations. He means to do his share of the everyday labors of men less fortunate than he.

His golf clubs are left to grow rusty in their bag. His automobile has been disposed of. Society is a closed book now. What he purposes to do is to establish a model dairy on a large farm near Chicago. He expects to supply high-class dairy products to the sick and ailing.

To begin with, he is living the simple life. He took his family to Madison, Wis., and they have taken an eight-room cottage near the university. Any carpenter or dairyman could well afford to live in it. Four or five times a day the young man walks over from his modest home to his dairy work at the university.

The household consists of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, their two baby girls and two maids. What little leisure the young man enjoys is spent at home, playing with his babies or reading.

Occasionally he finds time to write for the socialist press. For these articles he refuses pay, but when he writes for the every-day magazines he demands the regular recompense that would go to any writer.

Just now Mr. Patterson is working so hard over the problems of scientific dairying and up-to-date agriculture that he hasn't had any time to write about his socialist ideas. The course he is taking is arranged for two years, each term lasting four months. The other eight months of the year are spent in practical work on the farm. Mr. Patterson thinks he can get all he needs in one year.

Dean W. A. Henry has arranged a special course for him, and it requires 10 hours a week. The usual course takes only about half as many hours. The studies include the value of different feeds for livestock, dairying, breeding, judging, plant life, soils, selection of seeds, agricultural engineering, veterinary science, farm mechanics and similar subjects.

The young millionaire pays a tuition fee of \$12.75, of which \$35 is because he is not a resident of Wisconsin, seven dollars for general incidental purposes and 75 cents for the privileges of the general gymnasium. He is regarded by the faculty as an exceptionally good student and by his fellow students as an agreeable associate.

Few of the latter, however, really know who he is because of the short time he has been at the university and because of his rather retiring disposition. He mingles freely with the 600 students in the institution, meeting many of them on the campus, in the gymnasium, at the gymnasium and elsewhere.

Mr. Patterson has bought a farm of 20 acres at Libertyville, Ill., 35 miles northwest of Chicago, and will make his future home there. He is building a new house and a number of stock pens on it, and intends to stock it with thoroughbreds and make it a model farm in all respects.

Mr. Patterson's father is Robert W. Patterson, editor of the Chicago Tribune, a graduate of Williams, and a son of the late Rev. R. Patterson. His mother is a daughter of the late Joseph Medill, one of the founders of the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Patterson was editor-in-chief of the Tribune during the absence of his father in Europe in the fall of 1904.

signer of the Declaration of Independence, and came into the possession of Richard Caton through the marriage of Mr. Carroll's 16-year-old daughter, Mary Carroll. Beneath the roofs of Thunder castle have been sheltered three of the most beautiful women of America. They were the three eldest of Richard Caton's four daughters, who married abroad and were known as "The American Graces."

Before the civil war a private school was conducted at Thunder castle by Mrs. Carrie Coale and her daughter. Since the war it has been occupied as a private dwelling.

The building is constructed of stone. Several years ago a large frame wing was added to the structure.

The old house is located on what was known in early days of the village as the national pike between Washington and St. Louis. It was the government mail route through Maryland, the western part of what was then the state of Virginia and the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and was the first great internal improvement that the government of the United States undertook.

HEADS NEW RUSSIAN DOUMA.
Feodor Golovin, a Constitutional Democrat, Elected Speaker.

St. Petersburg.—Feodor Golovin, who was elected speaker of Russia's new duma, or lower house of parliament, when that body met and organized in the Tauride palace, St. Petersburg, recently, is a man of great energy, and throughout the long-continued reign of turbulence has managed to hold the confidence of the people. He is a constitutional democrat and, although this faction has only 100 members, Golovin received 331 votes, against 91 for the conservative candidate, the socialists throwing their strength for Golovin. The new speaker represents the Moscow province. He is 40 years old, aristocratic and clever. During the regime of Grand Duke Sergius he was president of the Moscow zemstvo and is said to be well qualified to preside over what threatens to be a stormy session of the duma.

Appropriate, but Cutting.
"Miss Ethel Barrymore," said a comedian at the Players' club, "is continually besieged by painters. Her beauty makes her a desirable subject for fame, too, makes her desirable; altogether there is no one more sought after for sittings than Miss Barrymore. And she is so gracious that sometimes she sits to indifferent artists. This happened in Philadelphia last year. A young Philadelphia impressionist made a rather ghastly yellow and green portrait of Miss Barrymore. When it was done he asked her to sign it and write something or other—some little sentiment—above her signature. Miss Barrymore smiled as she looked at the wretched portrait and she wrote:

"Be not afraid; it is I. Ethel Barrymore."

A Manitoba man who sold his household goods at auction got ten cents for a cat. One of his neighbors was probably willing to pay that much for the chance to kill it.

THUNDER CASTLE TO BE RAZED.

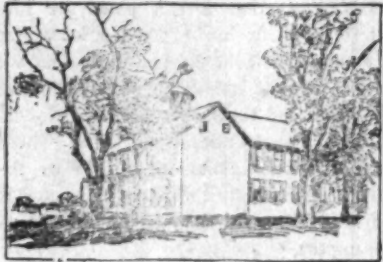
Once Sheltered the "Three Graces," America's Most Beautiful Women.

Baltimore, Md.—Thunder castle, the home of the Catons, the notable old buildings from which Catonsville derives its name, has been purchased by former Senator John Hubner and will be torn down to make way, it is said, for a more modern cottage.

The building is in the western part of Catonsville. It was the property of a relative of Gen. Winfield Scott, and many persons have believed it belonged to Gen. Scott. The old general used to spend considerable time at Castle Thunder.

The old house, tradition says, was at one time the leading hostelry of Catonsville. There the stages used to leave many a weary traveler westward, who desired a night of rest before continuing on.

The property originally belonged to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, first



Thunder Castle at Catonsville, Md.

signer of the Declaration of Independence, and came into the possession of Richard Caton through the marriage of Mr. Carroll's 16-year-old daughter, Mary Carroll. Beneath the roofs of Thunder castle have been sheltered three of the most beautiful women of America. They were the three eldest of Richard Caton's four daughters, who married abroad and were known as "The American Graces."

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FEODOR GOLOVIN.
(He Has Been Elected President of the New Russian Duma.)

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"Be not afraid; it is I. Ethel Barrymore."

A Manitoba man who sold his household goods at auction got ten cents for a cat. One of his neighbors was probably willing to pay that much for the chance to kill it.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe



From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
Latest portrait of one of the most famous women in America, taken at her home at Newport, R. I.

HAS OLDEST PULPIT

DESK AT ALBANY, N. Y., WAS IMPORTED IN 1650.

Is Property of First Reformed Church Built in 1793—President a Member While Governor of the State.

Albany, N. Y.—This city has the honor of owning the oldest pulpit on the continent, along with that of being the oldest chartered city in the United States. The pulpit stands in the First Reformed church, which was built in the year of the building of the old California missions, 1793, but, unlike them, it is as strong and in as good repair as it was when the builders left it.

The pulpit was brought over from Holland by the Dutch in 1656 to stand in their new church, which was just building. Twenty-five beaver skins were sent to Holland as part payment, but they became damaged in transit, so the pulpit was donated by the Dutch West India company. The building served as a fort as well as a church, cannon being mounted upon the roof, and while the service was going on within sentinels watched for signs of a foe.

To-day the old hour glass and ancient Dutch Bible are still in their accustomed places, while in the olden time the pews in front of it were occupied by Col. Peter Schuyler, Albany's first mayor; the patrons of the Van Rensselaers, who owned land along both shores of the Hudson river for 24 miles, and Gen. Philip Schuyler, one of the first three major generals in the revolutionary army, also first United States senator from New York.

Within its shadow the famous Iroquois chieftain, King Hendrick, who with Sir William Johnson defeated the French and Indians in the battle of Lake George, was converted to Christianity and Col. Aaron Burr, United States senator from New York and vice president under Thomas Jefferson, was married to Theodosia Provost.

President Roosevelt sat before it and listened to the preacher's words as a member of this church when governor of New York state.

The old pulpit is rich in years and honors; its history is Albany's history, the church's members having taken part in all the events of interest that have happened in "ye olde towne" since its founding.

Deed Travels 6,000 Miles.

Dayton, O.—There has just been placed on file in the county recorder's office the quaintest deed ever recorded in Montgomery county. The deed is written in German and transfers lots Nos. 133, 179 and 180 to Charles Haas of Cincinnati for a consideration of \$20,000.

The property belonged to the heirs of the late Henry Lessner, for many years a prominent Dayton clothier, who at his death recently left an immense estate. It was necessary to send the document to Alexandrow, Russia, to secure the signatures of the heirs before the property, which is located in this city, could be transferred.

The deed is written on six feet of foolscap paper and it has traveled more than 6,000 miles.

Send Music by Wireless.

New York.—Through a slight accident to an electrician in the employ of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph company on the roof of the Yale club it became known that Dr. De Forest is attempting to transmit music through the air without the use of wires as he now transmits messages. He is working in connection with the Cahill Telephonic company, which sends music by wire to any point.

MAID LOSES FINE JOB

SERVANT OF QUEEN MOTHER OF ITALY WAS ENTERPRISING.

Unknown to Royal Mistress, Adele Sold Cast-Off Clothing and Hats to Foreigners and Netted \$5,000 a Year by Practice.

Rome.—Margherita, queen mother of Italy, is looking for another maid. And Adele Baccarini, who held that position until the other day, is looking for another mistress. And there by hangs this story.

The queen mother, though in many matters a woman of simple and decidedly democratic tastes, has always dressed as befitting a queen. Her wardrobe is extensive and costly. Of course, she keeps pace with the fashions, never has her dresses made over; and discards them for new ones on the slightest signs of wear and tear. Though no longer fit for a queen, these cast-off gowns, hats and bonnets are quite fit for less exalted feminine folk. In the estimation of some of these, more especially American women, the fact that they have been worn by royalty bestows on them a value far beyond that of ordinary second-hand clothing.

Some six years ago, Queen Margherita had a favorite maid, Teresa, whom she trusted implicitly. One day while out shopping, the queen saw a woman enter the store wearing a dress which appeared to the queen singularly familiar. She continued her scrutiny, despite the obvious embarrassment of the stranger, until her eyes lit on a tiny spot on the hem of the skirt. That removed the last vestige of doubt in her mind as to the dress. It was one which she had herself worn, and which she had discarded only a few days before on account of that blemish.

Then she returned to the palace and started an investigation. As a result, Teresa was bounced, for Teresa, it turned out, had been in the habit of

selling her "perquisites," as she called them, to whomsoever would pay most for them.

Teresa had several successors, who lasted only a brief while, until Adele Baccarini was given the position. In her the queen congratulated herself that she had at last found the perfect maid. She did not again see another woman wearing a dress which she recognized as having once been her own.

But a week or so ago, Queen Margherita was driving in the Via Tritoni, when, during a block in the traffic, her carriage came to a halt alongside of one in which was seated an American woman. And on her blonde hair was a hat which only a few days before had adorned Margherita's own royal head. She had cast it aside because it did not, in all respects, satisfy her exacting taste in the matter of headgear.

Then followed another investigation. And Adele, the perfect jewel of a maid, was proved to be the culprit. The inquiry showed that for several years she had been in the habit of selling everything in the shape of apparel which her royal mistress had discarded. But more crafty than Teresa, she had adopted a method which enabled her to get considerably better prices for the articles and at the same time to keep the matter from coming to the queen mother's attention.

She sold her "perquisites" only to foreigners, and, by preference, to American women, whom she found would pay bigger prices for such souvenirs of royalty than women of any other nationality. She hired a room just back of the Grand hotel, where she received her clients. One condition she imposed on the purchaser was that nothing they bought of her should be worn in Italy.

It was because Mrs. M— of Buffalo disregarded this pledge that Adele was found out. The business had netted her something like \$5,000 a year. The loss of it made her furious. As soon as she was dismissed from the palace she made a beeline for the hotel where Mrs. M— was staying and gave her a piece of her mind in language more forceful than elegant. Mrs. M— was found by her own maid on a sofa in a half fainting condition while Adele, the ragged remnants of the hat which had caused all the trouble in her hand, was raging up and down the room like a tigress. Mrs. M— discovered next day that Italy possessed no further attractions for her. Meanwhile Adele has been to the American consul's office to inquire if, under American law, there was any way by which she could sue her for damages.

NOTED HALF BREED A CHIEF.
Greenwood La Fleur Conspicuous in the History of the Choctaws.

New Orleans.—Near Greenwood, Miss., is Malmalson, an imposing memorial to that picturesque half-breed Greenwood Leflore, or La Fleur. His father was a Canadian trader and his mother the daughter of a Choctaw chief. His father became influential in the tribe and accumulated considerable wealth. Greenwood was educated abroad and upon the death of his father was elected chief of the tribe.

He was a unique character and widely known. He managed the treaty between the government and his tribe known as the treaty of Dancing Rabbit, by which the tribe agreed to be moved west of the Mississippi, it being stipulated that he himself should receive 12,000 acres of land near Greenwood. In the midst of this estate he erected his historic mansion Malmalson, sparing no expense either of construction or furnishing. He spent much time in travel and brought home with him from his various trips abroad expensive specimens of art and bric-a-brac. It is said that at one time he owned 2,000 slaves.

He was shrewd, independent and fearless, noted for hospitality and influential in public affairs. He died in 1873. His portrait adorns the state-house at Jackson.

Wisconsin Cow Makes Record.
Fond du Lac.—A Fond du Lac cow has broken the world's butter record. In a 60 days' official test at the state experiment station her milk was converted into 40 pounds of butter.

PROBE FOR CONGRESSMAN.

Mondell of Wyoming Charged with Seizing Coal Lands.

Washington.—Frank Wheeler Mondell, congressman from Wyoming, was one of those who opposed the president's reform plans for checking the extensive land frauds in the west.

He now finds himself the subject of a special investigation and an agent has been sent to Newcastle, Wyo., to look into a claim on 160 acres of land filed by Congressman Mondell.

The claim was filed under the homestead act. There is no record that Congressman Mondell ever lived on



FRANK W. MONDELL.
(Wyoming Congressman Under Investigation for Land Fraud.)

the land, or that any residence was ever established there, as required by the homestead law. Valuable coal deposits have been found on the claim.

The government charges a certain price per acre for its mineral lands. Millions of dollars have been lost by the fraudulent entry of coal deposits as free homestead lands. The greater part of the grabbing has been done by railroad and other corporations. The congressmen who are endeavoring to block the president's efforts to stop the wholesale land and coal thieving have suddenly taken a tender interest in the unhappy homesteader.

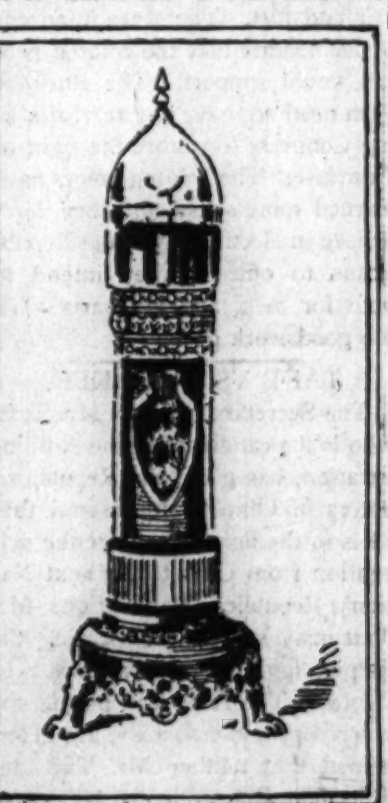
After toiling for five years on his land, they ask, why must he wait until an investigation of the truth of his statement is made before receiving his patent to the land? Let the patents be issued on every claim without any investigation, they say. It will save the land office a lot of expense. And it will avoid embarrassing the sturdy homesteader.

Congressman Mondell should be thoroughly familiar with the public land business. He left congress after serving his first term, in 1897, to become assistant commissioner of the U. S. general land office. He returned to congress in 1899 and has been a member of the lower house ever since. Before going to Washington he served five years as mayor of Newcastle and spent two terms in the Wyoming legislature. Mr. Mondell is 46 years old.

SLAVIC CUP FOR PRESIDENT.

European Society Recognizes Roosevelt's Peace Efforts.

New York.—Gen. Count Arthur Tcheresp-Spiridovitch, president of the great Slavic society in Moscow and head of the Slavonic movement in Europe, is in America to present to President Roosevelt, in behalf of the Slavonic society, a cup in recognition of Mr. Roosevelt's efforts in bringing about peace. The cup is a fine example of Slavic art. It was made in



Present of Slavic Society.

Moscow by the most skilled silver-smiths, and is of silver and gold, ornamented with enamel. The base is three lion's legs. Standing two feet high, it is inscribed in Slavonic characters and bears also the initials "T. R." Cups of this sort are presented, it is said, only to crowned heads and great rulers.

A Remedy.

"See here, Bridget," said Miss Housekeep, "the dishes you have put on the table of late have been positively dirty. Something's got to be done about it."

"Thurs for ya, ma'am," replied Bridget, "if ye only had dark-colored ones, ma'am, they wouldn't show the dirt at all."

THE BEE

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FOR
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
SENATOR JOSEPH BENSON
FORAKER OF OHIO
FOR
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF,
OF NEW YORK
BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIA-
TION.

This is one of the most sensible
associations in the city. At a meet-
ing held last Tuesday evening a
most sensible proposition was sug-
gested, which, if it is adopted, will
benefit the people in this city. The
people want suffrage, and the reason
they don't get it is on account
of the great colored vote in this
city.

The Bee has this to say: If prop-
er men are nominated for office, no
matter what their politics may be,
the colored voters will support them.
If such Democrats as Hon. Henry
L. West, James L. Morris, W. V.
Cox, Henry E. Davis, Captain J. F.
Oyster, W. L. Lambert are placed
in the field the colored voters would
support them as soon as they would
the best Republican that could be
found. What the colored voters
of the country want is men who
represent principles, no matter what
their politics may be.

If suffrage is restored in this city
The Bee would support Commis-
sioner West against any white Rep-
ublican, with but exception, that
may be nominated. Mr. West is
fair and just. There are hundreds
of Democrats that the colored peo-
ple would support. The Business
Men need not have any fear of ask-
ing Congress to restore the right of
franchise. The colored voters have
learned some sense, and they don't
believe in electing lily-white Repub-
licans to office. They intend to
vote for men, and not party. Let
the good work go on.

TAFT VS. FORAKER.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Taft,
who is the candidate of the Admin-
istration, has given the Republican
voters of Ohio to understand that
he is in the fight to capture the dele-
gation from Ohio to the next Na-
tional Republican Convention. Mr.
Taft may succeed in securing the
nomination, but he will never be
elected. The American people, the
colored people especially, are deter-
mined that neither Mr. Taft nor
President Roosevelt can be elected
President of the United States, if
either should be nominated. There
are but few colored men favorable
to the Administration, and they are
the officeholders. If the Republican
party expects to win in 1908 it had
better nominate a man who is ac-
ceptable to the colored voters. The
colored American has come to one
conclusion: He is either going to
be recognized as a citizen of the
United States or a political nonen-
tity.

JUDGE DE LACY.

The Bee sees no fault in Judge
De Lacy, of the Juvenile Court. The
Bee finds in him qualities that every

good citizen should commend. He
is one man upon the bench who
sees no difference in defendants
who are brought before him. Judge
De Lacy is not color prejudiced,
and this alone entitles him to the
respect, confidence and support of
all good citizens.

APPLAUDED FIVE MINUTES

Mr. W. Calvin Chase, in his ad-
dress before the Second Baptist
Church Lyceum, last Sunday after-
noon, when he paid a tribute to Sen-
ator Foraker, the applause continued
for five minutes and the people stood
up. The ladies waved their handker-
chiefs. It was a beautiful demon-
stration of loyalty and appreciation.
The same sentiment prevails through-
out the United States.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Continued from 1st page.

promises and small crumbs. It is the
go-between, so to speak, for men and
parties and for Administrations. It's
record in Congress has not been satisfac-
tory, its present in the great legislative
halls do not record any great events.
And neither did it introduce a measure
that would tend to free an oppressed
people or ameliorate their condition.
The display of oratory has been its stock
in trade and like peacocks it has walked
up and down the Congressional isles to
make a display of its gray hair and long
whiskers. Point out to me if you please
one bill or measure that has passed either
branch of Congress that has been a
benefit or that has advanced its people.
The young colored American of today,
with his opportunities, would be a credit
in our legislative halls. We are told by
the distinguished Secretary of War, Mr.
Taft, that we must wait until our rights
come to us. In the name of God, when
will they come? Haven't they taken
wings and flown and hasn't their admin-
istration given impetus to that false
flight?

What was more hypocritical, deceiv-
ing and misleading than his celebrated
order of hold up? It was a hold up pure
and simple and I so declared in the pub-
lic press that it was a national bluff.
Was it not? What was the result? The
weak-kneed preachers, stump orators and
quasi politicians and modern statesmen
declared that he was a second Lincoln.
A distinguished lady, Mrs. Terrell, tele-
graphed throughout the country that she
had the order issued, that the President
intended to revoke his order of dismis-
sal and that the brave negro sol-
diers would not be dismissed.

The Secret of the Order.
The Chief Executive catered to South-
ern prejudices. He satisfied the thirsty
and rebel Southern sentiment. He knew
that he could never again be elected by
the American people to the position that
he has dishonored. But Mr. Taft must
issue a hold-up order that of course
would ingratiate him in the hearts of
the colored Americans, notwithstanding
what the Chief Executive would do
thereafter. Many saw through it. They
see through it better today. It was a
game of checkers that the Chief Execu-
tive and his Secretary of War were
playing. The nation looked on, and to-
day we are wiser men and better citi-
zens. It must be understood now, that
the colored Americans have no faith
in present conditions. Every act of the
present Administration is spectacular,
its deeds are uncertain and its motives
leave no doubt in the minds of the col-
ored Americans.

The Catholic Church,
to which the colored American seems
to be looking today, is controlling Rep-
ublican presidents. The evidence of
one of the recent diplomats shows it.
While I have no objections to the Cath-
olic Church, but rather applaud its po-
litical manipulations through the Pope
of Rome, it is an object lesson to the
colored Americans. The Church of
Rome within a few years will be the
controlling factor in the American body
politic. Then will come the fight be-
tween Church and State, such as was
witnessed in France. It is quite evi-
dent that human rights are secondary
considerations with the Administration.
It is planning and scheming all it
can to control the next National Rep-
ublican Convention for the present
Secretary of War, who is not the friend
of the colored American. There is no
more faith to be put in the Secretary
of War than in the Chief Executive of
the nation. Who is safe under this ad-
ministration? At any moment the as-
sassins of this government are liable to
destroy your homes, your character and
your reputation. It can be readily seen
that the administration is in a struggle.
It is in the middle of the Rubicon so
to speak as Caesar was when he cried,
"Help me, Cassius, or I sink."
Ambition will often make you do that
which is unjust; ambition has turned
the hair of young men gray and brought
destruction and devastation to the homes
of the loyal and the brave. Not since
the organization of our government has
the colored American been subjected to
so much humiliation and an effort to
make him feel that he has no rights
which the white man is bound to re-
spect. Will they continue to sit idle

and act like dumb driven cattle with a
halter around their necks, or will they
from this day throw off the yoke of
oppression and declare their American
citizenship? I am not painting a dark
picture; I don't say that we are help-
less, nor would I say that ten millions
of colored Americans in the Republic
shall continue to be the hewers of wood
and drawers of water or the sucklings
of administrative influences. The col-
ored American has been told that this
is

His Flag.

He knows no other flag, but the Ameri-
can which he has to uphold from the
days of the Revolution to his going
up San Juan Hill, which made America
great in the pages of history and poster-
ity immortal. The Chief Executive do-
mestic historians have given credit for
taking San Juan Hill, will be a black
spot in the future ages of our American
history. With shot and shells in the
right of them, with shot and shells in
front of them, the black soldiers took
San Juan Hill and not the misnomer
who has dismissed without honor the
heroes of the 25th Infantry. In this
connection let us turn over a few leaves
of history and see if we can find a man
who equals that champion of human
rights; the man who is against wrong,
and the one to whom the colored Ameri-
can shall ever owe a debt of gratitude,
for his expose of this executive mis-
nomer who owes his elevation to the
miscarrying of justice and the accident
of fate. We thank Sumner for his noble
defense prior to and subsequent to re-
construction times; we cannot forget
Garrison, Lovejoy, Douglass, and many
others who believed in and advocated
human rights. There is no cause for
the colored American to despair. While
we must watch the enemies without as
well as those within, the greatest enemies
of human progress and civil and human
rights of the colored American are the
apologists in the present Administra-
tion, who have not the temerity to pro-
test against the wrongs of the present
Administration for fear that the attor-
ney general will file a bill for divorce
from bed and board. It is amusing
when you think of it. We have a few
who are merely drawing their salaries
as a matter of form while the white
man directs their thought, acts and deeds.
Reverting again to our leadership, which
has been such an impediment to the race,
it is nothing more than fair that we
should extend Mr. Gilchrist Steward of
New York the thanks of every colored
American for the investigation and re-
port of the alleged Brownsville riot, be-
cause the final outcome of this will be
just as he reported at the beginning:
Not guilty. This is the kind of lead-
ership the colored Americans want and
with all due respect to the representatives
who are holding positions under the
present Administration, remain quiet,
draw your salaries, and do not attempt
to advise an injured and outraged race
by apologizing for those who are against
us. We know they do not represent the
sentiment of the American Negro and
if they want to fool the Administration
for God's sake do not attempt to mis-
represent us. It was but a few days
ago when Bishop Grant went to the
Executive Mansion and urged the ap-
pointment of a minister connected with
his denomination for a position as Chap-
lain in the Army. The haughty Bishop
stated to the Chief Executive that he
asked for this appointment in the names
after millions of colored Americans
whom he represented. Now what do you
think of this? The president told him
that he must first modify the criticisms
that his people are making against him
and set him right with them, then he
would give him the place for his pastor.
The distinguished Bishop has a contract
equal to that of Giles B. Jackson to
unite all of the colored people on the
negro Jamestown Exhibition. Just how
Bishop Grant should dream such a thing,
that he represented ten millions of col-
ored Americans, is one of the mysteries
of the dark ages. Seriously speaking,
I want to say that demagogues and the
apologists are the only individuals who
will compromise a race of people. These
are the people who are to a great extent
responsible for the political condition of
the colored people—who are no more
than co-conspirators with administrative
powers. I now come to the doctrine of
surrender and what do we find? At the
beginning of the second term of the
present Chief Executive the colored
American saw painted in an artistic
style, the immortal door of hope. O,
this door of hope had as much effect
upon the minds of the colored Ameri-
cans as a coquettish maid has upon the
heart of a courting dude. Ten millions
of colored people, with but a few ex-
ceptions, went into a trance over the
declaration of the door of hope, and the
many declarations of what were to be
handed out. But, alas! we see the
gnawing wolves in the South, and at
times with mouths wide open appealing
to the watchman and author of the door
of hope, to close the doors and surren-
der to the South with all of her iniquity,
the disciples of the doctrine of the door
of hope. It was done and today these
reptiles are feeding upon the carcasses
of the faithful black allies and the stench
from their bodies is only a reminder of
a holiday for the wolves. We can only
look with horror upon the picture, be-
cause we are powerless to remedy the
evil nor can we liberate these helpless

blacks who have been so cowardly sur-
rendered by the author of the door of
hope policy. The Chief Executive wants
to perpetuate this policy by placing in
the Executive chair as his successor a
man who believes in and will perpetuate
his policies. As I said before, we can
hope for no aid or advice from those
who are controlled by the blandishments
of official power. It would be an im-
position upon the race for any of these
men to declare or to presume that their
self-styled leadership shall receive the
indorsement of the ten millions of blacks
in this republic. I have endeavored to
discuss principally the question of human
rights and civil liberty, because these
two words occupy no place, so far as
the colored Americans are concerned,
in this Administration.

The colored Americans can not expect
any more than what they are now re-
ceiving, so long as the policy of the
present administration exists. Under
this administration justice is partial;
human rights and civil liberty sleep;
spectacular displays are exhibitions for
the ignorant and prejudiced whites; love
of justice is hidden, and the subordina-
tion of the colored American is its am-
bition.

Evasion and Nullification Instead of Enforcement of Laws.

And now let me call attention to the
"square deal" propaganda as exemplified
by the Department of Commerce and
Labor the executive department with
the enforcement of certain laws, among
them the labor, the emigration and the
naturalization laws. Many of these laws
have been recently changed by Congress
after due consideration to meet existing
conditions. In this department headed
by a New York business man, a He-
brew, a race of once despised people,
what do we find, the proper enforcement
of the laws?

No, my friends, what we find is adroit
attempts to evade and nullify certain
laws to either suit the whims and fancies
of certain officials or at the behest of
certain interested parties.

Now you may think this an extreme
statement but here are the facts relative
thereto as borne by recent reports in all
the papers of the country. Look a minute
at the conditions surrounding the so-
called enforcement of the emigration
laws.

Briefly, the Attorney-General holds
that under the amendments to the emi-
gration law made by the last Congress,
a State cannot do more than advertise
its resources abroad and that other meth-
ods heretofore used to secure emigration,
as in the case of South Carolina would
be illegal; notwithstanding the fact that
Secretary Straus of the Department of
Commerce and Labor has construed the
law not to apply to States in their sov-
ereign capacity.

The Evening Star of March 13, speak-
ing of this subject said among other
things: "An important conference on
the subject of immigration was held at
the White House last night. Every
phase of the southern immigration prob-
lem was discussed at the meeting, which
began after 9 o'clock. The questions
raised by several States in the South
bearing on the labor problem, the need
for the present of bringing certain labor
from abroad for work in the mills in
those States, the recent decisions of the
Attorney General and the Secretary of
Commerce and Labor on the subject
were taken up and a general understand-
ing was reached as to the application of
the present immigration law and the
new law that is to take effect on July 1
next, to the situation in the South."

Although no statement was given out
at the close of the conference, the dis-
cussion bore largely along the same gen-
eral lines as at the other meeting, and
there was the same satisfaction expres-
sed as to the outcome."

The outcome was that it was conceded
that a way would be found to allow the
States to get around the law. The Wash-
ington Herald in an editorial on the
situation headed "The South Strikes a
Snag," fearing the proper enforcement
of the law, had this to say in reference
to somebody in high authority:

"The Southern Senators who opposed
the passage of the new immigration act,
and who abandoned their filibuster only
after they had become satisfied that the
new law would be construed in accord-
ance with the decision then recently
rendered by Secretary Straus, of the
Department of commerce and Labor, ap-
pear to have been laboring under a serious
misunderstanding. Attorney Gen-
eral Bonaparte has just submitted an
opinion to the President to the effect
that while the assisted South Carolina
immigrants were entitled to admission
into the United States, and were in this
country legally, the new immigration act
makes such immigration unlawful and
renders such assisted immigrants liable
to exclusion. In short, the plan of the
South to induce immigration through
organized agencies has been knocked
into a cocked hat. The condition feared
by Senators Tillman and Bacon has
come to pass.

"It is very plainly stated in the Senate
that assurances had been given that the
Administration would construe the new
law in favor of assisted immigration
along the lines adopted by South Caro-
lina. Evidently the Attorney General
gave no such assurances. Who did?
Were the Southern Senators in authori-
tative communication with somebody in authority
who gave such assurances? Presumably

they received assurances from an au-
thoritative source, as they are not men
who are accustomed to buying pigs in
a poke. They were able to hold up the
immigration bill indefinitely, and might
have conducted a successful filibuster
against it. They would hardly have
withdrawn their opposition on the
strength of a mere rumor. It is possible
that interesting disclosures may be made
if the two Senators from South Caro-
lina and Georgia actually received au-
thoritative assurances that the immigra-
tion plans of their States would be sup-
ported in the execution of the new law."

A few days ago two Southern men,
Mr. Haywood and Mr. Watson, came
to Washington to get what they termed
a definite interpretation of the law and
after a conference with the President
these Southern men talked for the press
as follows: "We feel that the President
is in sympathy with what has been done
and is being done in the South. We
cannot go further in our plans for fore-
ign emigration until we know where
we stand. We told the president that we
did not want to nullify or secede, but we
simply wanted to know where we stood."

We do not understand what these
Southern men meant by nullify or se-
cede. Probably President Roosevelt
clearly understood their meaning and its
full import.

These Southern gentlemen will them-
selves neither have to nullify or secede.
They have received their instructions
from the White House and gone forth
rejoicing to proceed with their plans to
assist emigration to the South and the
daily press of yesterday, March 23, in-
dicated the loop-hole provided by the
Administration.

Attorney-General Bonaparte no doubt
under instruction from the President,
has modified his first construction of
the law in a manner to provide this very
necessary loop-hole. The press dis-
patches read as follows:

"President Roosevelt yesterday made
public the decision of Attorney General
Bonaparte, which was rendered upon
request of the Executive, who had re-
ceived certain questions bearing upon
daily, and it is to the credit of the judge
the subject of immigration from Gov.
Ansel, of South Carolina.

"Briefly, the Attorney-General finds
that the State would be violating no
law if it advertised its wage scale and
inducements to prospective immigrants
abroad; provided that no contract, ex-
pressed or implied, were made; pro-
vided there is no such contract, the State
may prepay the passage of an immigrant
to its borders, if the immigrant is free
to choose his own employment when he
arrives; the State may, without liability
under the Federal law, accept contribu-
tions for the purpose of advertising its
advantages abroad, and the immigrants
who come in response to these induc-
ements will be allowed to enter, but the
parties who make the contributions to
the State for the same purpose may sub-
ject themselves to prosecution. Under
the new law, the Attorney-General holds,
the status of both State and immigrant
will be different.

When this statute goes into effect on
July 1 all immigrants induced to mi-
grate from their homes by reason of in-
ducements, offers, or promises, even
when no contract is made, will be ex-
cluded. In the next place, the new law
will exclude the immigrant whose pas-
sage is paid by any corporation, or fore-
ign governments; but, curiously enough,
does not prohibit a State from thus pre-
paying passage money. Neither the old
nor the new law, the Attorney-General
says, prohibits the importation of skilled
laborers when the like cannot be found
unemployed in this country."

Now as to the investigation of the
Child and Woman Labor conditions in
this country as passed by Congress:

"The bill provides that the investi-
gation shall be made by the Secretary of
Commerce and Labor, which means that
the work must be done by Commissioner
Neill of the bureau of labor, who was
also in consultation with the President.

"One stumbling block to the President
in the bill is that the investigation shall
be made by employees of the government
appointed under civil service laws and
regulations.

"Representative Crumpacker, however,
expressed the opinion that the President
would no doubt be able to circumvent
the provisions of the law limiting the
investigation to civil service employees.
The President usually gets what he
wants," said Mr. Crumpacker, "and he
will know how to take care of this." It
is said to be likely that the President will
issue an order for a special examination
by the civil service commission for a
special register. The examination will
be taken by such men as the President
may consider fit for the work and under
conditions that will insure their getting
through safely. After the register is
made up the commission the President
will have Secretary Straus select the
men in the usual way. This will insure
the appointment of James B. Reynolds,
who made the beef and other investi-
gations for the President, and men of
the character of qualification the Presi-
dent regards as suitable.

"Just why this clause was put in the
bill is not known, unless it was the in-
tention of Congress to put a stop to the
appointment by the President of special
agents and commissioners, such as did
duty in the beef and other investigations.
Congress had gotten heartily tired of so
many of these appointments, it was

stated."

This recalls the fact that on February
8, 1907, the Senate, seeking to avoid the
appearance of paternalism on the part
of the government and the one man power,
passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the
Treasury, the Attorney-General, the Sec-
retary of the Interior, the Secretary of
Commerce and Labor, the Secretary of
Agriculture, and the Interstate Com-
merce Commission are hereby severally
directed to report to the Senate at the
earliest moment possible the number and
names of all persons employed by them
or under their authority in their several
departments during the fiscal year end-
ing June 30, 1906, or who are now so
employed as special agents, attorneys,
inspectors, employees, or otherwise,
where no specific appropriation in detail
has been made by Congress for such
employment or only made in general
terms, and also to report in every case
the amount paid, or to be paid, as com-
pensation, and make a specific statement
of the nature of the employment in each
case, and also whether such persons are
in the classified service."

In answer to this the several Secre-
taries submitted their reports to the Sen-
ate and Senate Document No. 348 (a
copy of which I hold in my hands) re-
veals the fact that although hundreds
of such employees were sent out under
instructions from the White House not
a single Negro was selected, and this is
a republican form of government.

It should not be necessary to remind
any one and especially a great high
priest of the "square deal," the head and
front of this Administration, of the fact
that a republic cannot be successfully
maintained based on inequality of citi-
zenship or opportunity and that all at-
tempts to maintain class and caste dis-
tinctions have proven the downfall of
those who tried to enforce them.

In nearly all of the Executive De-
partments Negroes of ability, education,
and efficiency are employed on work in
which their white fellow clerks have sig-
nally failed to produce as good results
as their Negro counterparts and yet these
same Negroes are in a number of in-
stances placed under these "failures" in
sections that are tabooed as "jimmie
sections" and this too when the Admin-
istration is Republican in name if not
in form and loud in its acclaim of the
"square deal" and broad "door of op-
portunity."

Why is it that when the work of cer-
tain sections in the departments is only
suited to Negro brain, brawn and in-
tellect, that some of the capable, deserv-
ing and worthy Negroes who have given
evidence of initiative efforts as well as
executive ability of high order cannot
be placed in charge of these sections and
given the full credit of the work turned
out under their supervision?

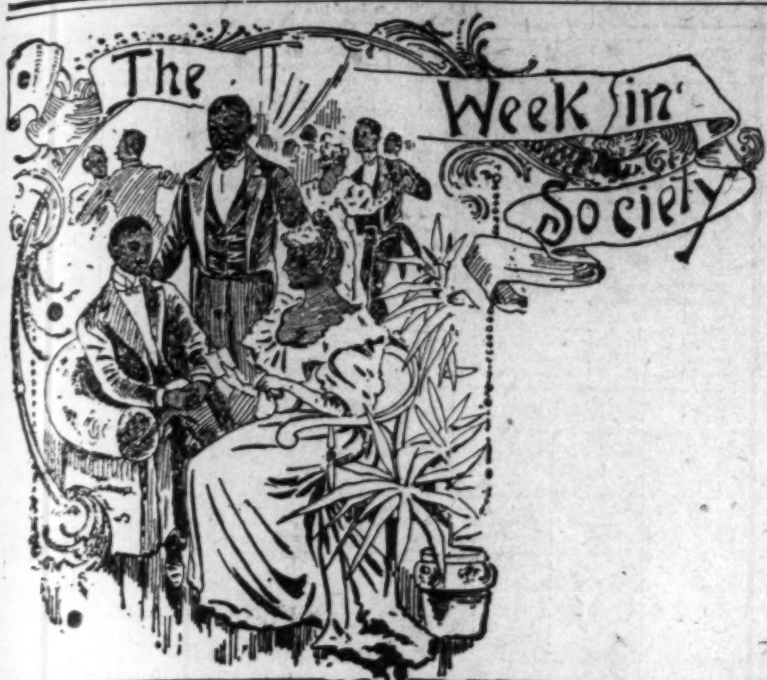
As a rule this has not obtained and
the nominal head has been compelled to
make his reports, working diagrams, etc.,
from the constructive knowledge of some
capable Negro who neither draws the
pay nor gets the credit.

This condition is not confined alone
to the Departmental Service in Washing-
ton; while the most recent instance is
to be found in the appointment from the
Civil Service roster of a Negro
draughtsman in the Supervising Archi-
tect's office; the white employees of the
Railway Mail service petitioning for
segregation is also to the point. The
prompt refusal, however, of the Post-
office Department to even consider such
an infamous discrimination furnishes a
speedy remedy for these far too oft re-
peated and winked-at conditions. The
prompt denial seems to furnish at once
the panacea for the untoward conditions
existing in the Bureau of Engraving
and Printing, now under the control of
the same official who at the head of the
Postoffice Department was responsible
for the stamping out of the incipient
color line in the Railway Mail service;
similar conditions existing in the Census
office, under the control of a Boston
man of culture, whose principal, the
Secretary of Commerce and Labor, has
felt in his own race the sting of oppres-
sion and prejudice; and last but not
least, the Sixth Auditor's office, which
is now also under the control of the
former head of the National Republican
Committee and who knows no distinc-
tion of race, but relies on the meretricious
showing of the individual, who like him-
self overcomes obstacles and mounts to
the highest pinnacle.

The Negro in the Departments repre-
sents the best of his race in point of
culture, intellect and education, while
his white competitor is more than often
the reverse, thrown into the departments
by influence. It would seem that under
the administration of the greatest ex-
ponent of Civil Service reform, The-
odore Roosevelt, that the crowning jewel
of this commission, merit, should be
the Negro in good stead, and give him
his "door of opportunity." As a rule
capability and efficiency and application
are the sesame which open up oppor-
tunities for other races and the Negro
individual passes through, but to the Negro
the more capable, efficient and the more
er his application the more he becomes
a mark of derision and of open antagon-
ism. Why is this and how long will it
obtain, Mr. President?

We have come to a crisis where the
money power is controlling the destiny

Continued on 8th page.



The Week in Society

Mrs. M. J. Richardson has returned from Richmond, Va., where she was the guest of Mrs. Mary and Miss E. Brown. Mrs. Richardson was accompanied by her daughter on the trip.

Miss M. Tyson was visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Wright in Baltimore, last week.

Miss Susie Bias of Lawrenceville, Va., is here and expects to make Washington her home.

Miss Mary E. Plummer, who has been here sometime, has returned to Pensacola, Fla.

Mrs. C. Hunter has been visiting in Virginia, and was the guest of Mr. R. Roberts and wife, of Lawrenceville.

Messrs. Geo. W. and B. J. O'Neil, of this city, passed through Rock Hill, S. C., last week, says the Rock Hill Messenger.

Miss Virgie Burrell of Philadelphia is the guest of friends in this city and suburban points.

Miss Ietta Bass of Richmond, Va., who has been here undergoing medical treatment, has returned to her home much improved.

Mr. Thos. W. Harrold of Portsmouth, Va., spent a few days here.

Mr. R. W. Walker of Kansas, while on his two months' furlough, expects to visit friends in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Fendall of Philadelphia will spend the Easter holidays in Washington with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. McKinney of 63 P street, N. W., and they will be glad to entertain their many friends.

Mr. Samuel G. Thompson, formerly of this city but now of St. Paul, Minn., is in the city on a vacation.

Attorney Royal Hughes is one of the leading club members in the Metropolitan Baptist Church.

Justice Thomas H. Anderson sent the Trinity Baptist Church through Attorney Thomas L. Jones, a handsome contribution.

If you want a live paper, read The Bee.

Dr. J. E. Sheppard has arrived in Egypt last week.

Rev. J. Anderson Taylor was tendered a birthday party Tuesday evening by the members of his church. He was given over \$200 in presents. It was one of the happiest moments of his life.

Mr. L. Kohler Chambers, formerly of the Blue Ribbon Magazine, is now on the editorial staff of The Bee. Mr. Chambers is also a social favorite in the community and a young man of much popularity. Any favors shown him will be appreciated by the management.

The Rev. Dr. Waldron, of Florida, will assume charge of Shiloh Baptist Church, about May.

Mr. H. Clay Hawkins, of the Department of Justice, continues to be ill.

Mr. William N. Ferguson, of New York, is in the city and will remain some time.

BOYD-CLEMMONS.

From the Nashville Globe.

Last Wednesday afternoon, March 20, at 5 o'clock, Mr. J. Blaine Boyd and Miss Mayme K. Clemmons joined hearts to plight their troth for life. As early as 4 o'clock the people began to fill the spacious auditorium of Mt. Olive Baptist Church, until at 5, the time for the ceremony to be performed, there was hardly an available seat. At 4:45 the musical numbers were rendered. They were a solo, "Dearie," by Miss Louvenia McLemore, which was sweetly sung; the next a solo, "Till Death," by Miss Mary C. Clark, which was also sung with grace and sweetness. To the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by Miss Josephine Price, the bridal party entered the church, where, with the beautiful decorations, was seen a picture long to be remembered. The bridesmaids, Messrs. Fred J. Ewing, John H. Kelly, Jr., John Flemings and James Hurt who entered the church in couples, marching down the two main aisles, then came Miss Willie Andrews and Mr. Charles H. Kelly, one in each aisle. Miss Antoinette Freeman and Mr. Samuel Carter marched next down the aisles, following Mr. Carter came the groom and his brother, Mr. Henry A. Boyd. When they had reached their places the bride and Miss Daisy Moores entered the church and proceeded to the altar, where Rev. C. H. Clark performed the ceremony. The bridal party left the church, all going out the same aisle for the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Blaine

Boyd, on Fourteenth avenue, North, where a reception was tendered them and their many friends, who went out to bid them Godspeed on the launching of their bark on the matrimonial sea.

The bride, who is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Turner Clemmons, made a lovely picture in a handsome princess gown of Duchess satin with real lace trimmings and a train on which fell the veil she wore. She carried a large bouquet of bride's roses.

Misses Andrews, Freeman and Moores were all beautifully attired in white dresses of silk and carried large bouquets of carnations.

Mr. J. Blaine Boyd, who is the second son of Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Boyd of Second avenue, North, was attired as the other young men, in the regulation evening dress. All wore in their coat lapels a white carnation.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Continued from 1st page

ard's' unusually eloquent and timely address of three-quarters of an hour was the value of constructive effort in the solution of the race problem. "Our greatest need at this time," urged Dr. Washington, "is the dogged pioneer spirit that goes into the forests, the mines, on the farms, ferrets out the hidden treasures of nature, develops the crude materials of earth and creates original opportunities for racial progress. The old-time leaders were called upon to destroy something—primarily that monster evil, slavery; the newer leadership is called upon to build up something—a store, a church, a school, a bank, and to make positions of advantage that did not exist before.

"We want and must have educated men of the race who will become creators of wealth, of tangible evidences of our capacity in the religious, educational, business, professional and all of the branches that touch our daily life. Complaints, indignation meetings and protests are sometimes justifiable, for we do suffer grievous wrongs, but let it be emphasized with all the force at the race's command that the acquisition of land, the building of homes, the successful management of a bank, dry goods store, a drug store or a dairy—the cultivation of a farm, the invention of a useful piece of machinery will go many times farther toward solving the race problem than all the abstract theorizing that we can indulge in from now until doomsday. When a Negro actually creates something of value to civilization, through skilled black hands, backed by cultivated black brains, he has furnished an object lesson in racial capacity that cannot be flouted even by his bitterest foes.

Display Tangible Evidences of Negro Genius.

Dr. Washington said he wished to see the colored business men in the great centers like Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, becoming members of the commercial clubs, and thought it would be one of the most profitable of ventures if the colored business men would arrange to display of the products of Negro genius and material progress in some public place where the white people, whose opportunities for studying the new Negro are decidedly limited, might be able to see for themselves just what is being done. Instead of dwelling on the negative side of our problem, the intelligent Negro should bear heavily on the positive side, by showing his creditable achievements. There is nothing but disaster in store when we confine our activities to complaining of our disadvantages—by calling continued attention to our weaknesses and failures.

No enterprising people want to invest anything in a sick man or a sick race. The natural instinct of mankind is to deal only in successes. Therefore, he declared, every Negro who desires to see the race problem solved along practical and permanent lines should look forward, not backward, should take note of the bright side of the picture, be cheerful, have race pride, and be sure to get on the front seat of the constructive bandwagon. We live in the best age since the world began. We have more, know more and can do more than at any time since emancipation. We must not become discouraged or embittered. Study the object lessons furnished by our creators of opportunities—urge that their tribe increase—and fol-

low in their footsteps to the heights.

Dr. Washington took occasion to state that he was in perfect accord with the demand for all the manhood rights of the Negro guaranteed by the Constitution, and believed in no surrender of a single atom of that which belongs to us as citizens of the republic; but, in the effort to secure these things we must not forget that we must travel the same hard road that other races have trodden in their struggle for the riches of earth and the privileges of men.

Dr. Washington was most agreeably surprised at the magnitude of the business operations and professional development of the colored people of Philadelphia and assured the committee that his visit had been both pleasing and instructive. He was gratified to be informed that much of the prosperity observable was due in the largest measure to the Negro Business League.

Elsewhere attention is invited to the Grand Easter Bazaar, beginning Easter Monday, April 1, 1907, in the Parish Hall of St. Luke's Parish.

The bazaar will continue ten evenings, and during each evening an hour will be devoted to some special feature embracing an entertainment from 8 until 9 o'clock. Fancy and useful articles will be disposed of each evening, and in addition thereto a first-class supper and refreshments will be served at moderate prices. A number of our most prominent young ladies have been invited by the Woman's Guild, under whose supervision the bazaar will be conducted, to assist in its management, among whom may be mentioned Misses Bertha and May Saunders, Daisy Watson, Lottie Wallace, Jessie Parks, Mammie Broide, Julia Collier, Clothilde Houston, Rosebud Murray, Flossie Tolbert, Eunice Dorster, Lillie Minor, Mrs. Katie Harris and Mrs. Elsie Bethel.

Prof. R. T. Greener lectured to a large and appreciative audience at the Berean Church last Wednesday evening upon the Russian-Japanese War.

The Men's Club of St. Luke's Parish are perfecting arrangements for a Musical and Dancing Reception at Odd Fellows Hall, Tuesday evening, April 23, 1907. The Lyric Orchestra will furnish the music.

The popular Universal Pleasure Club will give its second reception at Odd Fellows' Hall Tuesday evening, April 8.

WHAT THE PEOPLE HAVE LOST.

The colored people in this city have lost almost every political right they Charles H. Brooks.

ever possessed. There was a time when they held several important positions under the local government, but, becoming dissatisfied and by holding public indignation meetings they have lost almost every position of honor and trust. At the time the people had the right of suffrage in this community many of their representative men held responsible positions. Under the local government the late John T. Johnson was treasurer of the District of Columbia. Just think of it! A colored man being treasurer of this city. Then there were policemen and fire commissioners; then there were street commissioners. In addition to these positions the colored people had a colored superintendent of schools, colored trustees, who conducted their own schools and expended their own money. About this time there was internal dissension. There were colored men who for selfish motives opposed the late Sayles J. Brewer for mayor of the city, and elected a man by the name of Emory. This was the beginning of the colored citizens' downfall. Then came Alexander Sheppard and a legislature. Mr. Sheppard was honest, and loyal to the people. Continued agitation and the treachery of colored men to each other everything was lost to them. The schools gradually got away from them. Interlopers infested the city as they have today. They continued to agitate and hold indignation meetings until they have about lost their hold upon the schools. These agitators will continue until the citizens of this city will lose everything. The Bee continues to warn the people against these helpless and irresponsible agitators.

REV. CORROTHERS INDORSES IT.

Editor of The Bee:

I desire to extend to you my congratulations on your excellent and manly speech delivered last Sunday afternoon before the lyceum of the Second Baptist Church and to say further that I endorse every word you said.

S. L. Corrothers.

REGISTER VERNON WILL SPEAK.

Hon. W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury, who has considerable fame as a speaker and lecturer speaks at the Y. M. C. A. meeting Sunday afternoon, March 31. The meetings are held at True Reformers' Hall at 3:30 every Sunday and ever since the movement to secure the conditional offer of Mr. Rockefeller has been in force, the meetings have been taxing the seating capacity of the main auditorium and the gallery. At last Sunday's meeting, which was conducted by the ministers of the city over one thousand men were in attendance. The officers of the Association say that the building will not be able to hold the men Easter Sunday when Mr. Vernon speaks.

The Azalia Mandolin Club, Mr. Gerald Tyler and Mr. McIntosh comprise the musical participants. The Association is even now doing good work, over a score of young men having been converted during the last three weeks. The outlook for securing the new building is very bright and every citizen of Washington should take advantage of this opportunity to help the young men. The building is badly needed here. Let everybody give a helping hand.

The Metropolitan A. M. E. Church was comfortably filled last Sunday evening by an appreciative audience, to listen to the rendition of Sir John Steiners "Crucifixion." The singing of this beautiful and impressive composition was under the direction of Professor Layton. The full vested choir took part and sang with great vim. Mr. Amos, the basso, easily proved the favored soloist. He has a rich, round and sympathetic voice, as well as a true and melodious voice, and seemingly knows how to use it. Not one out of the hundreds present regretted having heard this gentlemen. A silver offering was taken at the door.

WEDDING BELLS.

From the African League, Liberia, Africa.

On the 23rd ult. Prof. J. L. Morris of Monrovia and Miss Maud Lyon, daughter of U. S. Minister Ernest Lyon, were united in holy matrimony in the American Legation by Bishop I. B. Scott in the presence of a large number of people who were invited to witness the occasion. Of course the occasion was celebrated in a manner consonant with the dignity of the bridal party. Prof. Morris is a teacher in Liberia College and one of the promising sons of Liberia. Thus an America woman becomes a Liberian. The bridesmaids were Miss Anabell Lyon, sister of the bride, and Miss Clavender Sherman. The best men were Mr. Harry Lyon, brother of the bride, and Mr. H. Dennis. Luncheon was one of the special features on the pleasant occasion.

NOT SATISFIED.

Rev. Waldron of Shiloh Church was surprised when he saw so many people leave his church. It is not certain that he will accept Shiloh's call.

2,000 PEOPLE HEARD DR. DREW.

The Ebenezer M. E. Church, corner 4th and D streets, S. E., was crowded from the pulpit to the door last Friday night listening to an interesting sermon delivered by the great evangelist, Rev. Dr. Simon P. W. Drew, pastor of the Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church on O street, N. W., and also president of the William McKinley Normal and Industrial School. His subject was "Dead Dog After a Flea." Fully 2,000 heard this wonderful sermon and showed their appreciation by giving \$37.20, which was added toward getting a new carpet for the church. Dr. Drew made one of his special appeals to the unsaved, which caused twenty-five to come forward to be prayed for. The sermon was preached under the auspices of The McKinley Volunteer Club. The meeting was a great success and every one felt indebted toward Dr. Drew for his kindness in preaching to them.

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Is easily made by our agents. Will you be one? Besides allowing large profits we also give our workers choice of over 108 useful and beautiful articles free. We want a representative in your town to sell Taylor's Hair Grower and Dandruff Cure (pomade) and Taylor's Face Cream and Beautifier in 25 cent sizes. First to write, first to get agency. Write for our proposition today. It's a winner. Address Taylor Remedy Co., Dept. 21, Louisville, Ky.

THE TRIUMPHANT RESURRECTION.

Come forth and listen while I tell Of the day when Satan's power fell, When the powers of darkness stood aside As the King in His majesty did ride. Yes, He broke the bonds that death had bound And rode triumphant from the ground, The hosts of heaven all sang aloud, Old earth itself must have felt proud That day when Christ arose.

Old Satan led a mighty host. "I will be king," had been his boast. He fought with fire and brimstone, too, His fiery missiles fairly flew, His hideous hordes joining in, Made a terrific, noisy din, But he had failed to count the cost He dared to risk his all and lost, That day when Christ arose.

Old Lucifer's still fighting yet, He still throws out his old drag net, He still takes victims unawares, With all of his wicked wiles and snares. He still has, this world in his power. Although he's weakening every hour. His great domain will surely fall His doom was written on the wall, That day when Christ arose.

Let saints and sinners shout for joy Of Him who did death's sting destroy. Let every living thing proclaim The glorious risen Saviour's name. Let every creature shout and sing Let heaven and earth with echoes ring

BAZAAR

Grand Easter Bazaar for the sale of useful and fancy articles, under the auspices of the Woman's Guild of St. Luke's Parish, beginning Easter Monday evening, April 1, 1907, in the Parish-Hall, and continuing ten evenings. On Tuesday evening, April 2, and each evening thereafter, one hour, from 8 until 9 o'clock, will be devoted to special and attractive features. Season tickets, 25 cents; single admission, 10 cents. Order of exercises, beginning at 8 o'clock, and continuing one hour. Tuesday, April 2, juvenile musicale, costumes and orchestra, arranged by Miss Josie Weston.

Wednesday, April 3, address by Prof. Richard T. Greener.

Thursday, April 4, the Keller Magic tricks, Professor Howell.

Friday, April 5, "Pictures of Famous Persons," and "Bachelor's Dreams," directed by Mrs. John Howe.

Monday, April 8, "The Ugliest of Seven." A drama directed by Mrs. J. W. Mays.

Tuesday, April 9, musicale by several well-known artists.

Wednesday, April 10, "A Hunt for Mother Goose"—Comedy. By the Junior Choir, under the direction of Mrs. Jane Sommers.

Thursday, April 11, operetta, "Rose of Savoy." Choir of St. Luke's Church—Prof. Thomas A. Johnson.

Friday, April 12, juvenile cantata, directed by Mrs. Myrtle Childs and Miss Tessie Lee.

Admission to these attractive features without extra charge. All friends and well-wishers of St. Luke's Parish are cordially invited to patronize these entertainments. Refreshments and supper will be served each evening at moderate prices. Come one; come all.

Washington Jockey Club

Spring Meeting, 1907.
March 25th to April 13th.

Season Grand Stand and Paddock Badges for sale by S. T. Walton, Lenman Building, 1425 New York avenue, N. W., Room 103, and Jones' Ticket Agency, 1219 F street, N. W. Club House Badges for sale by S. T. Walton, Lenman Building, 1425 New York avenue, N. W., Room 103. Phone, M-2992.

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Till every living soul confess That He is King of Kings and bless answer. The day when Christ arose.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

How the officeholders can endorse the President.

If Judge Kimball will remove the cages in his court.

How much money will the colored people contribute to the Y. M. C. A. Who will be the delegates to the next National Republican Convention. Will there be a lily-white delegation. If Secretary Taft has an idea that he will be the Republican nominee. Why Prof. Du Bois' name was used in connection with the Jamestown Exposition. The man who wrote anonymous letters to Prof. Du Bois will be made to answer. Why can't people be honest. If the Administration forces will be able to master sufficient force to elect delegates. To whom will the chaplaincy in the Army go. Why Paymaster Lynch was sent out the country. Will Ohio elect Taft delegates. Why some men lose their heads when they are given a small position. Will interlopers cease holding mass meetings.

The forty-first Annual Encampment of the G. A. R. will be held at Saratoga during September.

THE WAY OF IT.
(SO GEHT ES IMMER.)

JOHN VANCE CHENEY. JACQUES MENDELSSOHN.

Allegro. *mp* a tempo.

The boy is a - broad, pret - ty
Der Knab - ist dort, schön - e

maid, pret - ty maid, Be - ware his soft words, I'm a - fraid, I'm a - fraid; He has
Maid, schön - e Maid, Hör' nicht auf sein Wort, noch ist's Zeit, noch ist's Zeit. 'Sist ja

said them be - fore Times ma - ny a score, Ay, he died for a doz - en ere his
nich't ers - te Mal, Gar gröss ist die Zahl, Die er schon hat be - tö - ret noch mit

beard pricked through, And the ver - y same death he will die for you.
glat - tem Ge - sicht, Und so will er be - tö - ren dich, Liebchen, der Wicht.

Copyright, 1906, by The American Melody Co., New York.

THE WAY OF IT.

mf a tempo.

The way of the boy is the
Der Knab und der Wind, 'sist die.

way of the wind, As light as the leaves is dain - ty maid-kind;
sel - be Ge - schicht, Und Laub wie das Mäd - chen, leicht man sie bricht.

mf poco ritenuto e cresc. *p*
One to de - ceive, and one to be - lieve - That is... the way of it,
Ei - nes be - tört und ei - nes er - hört, So geht es im - mer Jahr

poco ritenuto.

a tempo. molto rit. lento.
year to year; But I know you will learn it - too late, my dear.
aus Jahr ein, Doch wenn du es wirst ler - nen, zu spät... wird's sein.

a tempo. molto rit. lento.
cresc. *f*

THE WAY OF IT. 2-3.

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LOCATE IOWA METEOR

LONG LOST ROCK FINALLY
FOUND IN VIENNA.

Fell Near Esterville in 1875 and Has
Been Sought by George Barber
for Years - Brought High
Price from Purchasers.

Esterville, Ia.—After a lapse of 32 years, the famous "Barber" meteor, for which George Barber, of this place, had searched for years, has been found in a Vienna museum, carefully labeled that all visitors may know that it is one of Iowa's product, and fell near Esterville in June, 1875.

Fearing the Barber brothers, who dug up the great meteor, would be able to recover the largest piece of the precious rock, it was quickly passed from one person to another, as soon as it was shipped east, until its whereabouts soon became a matter of mystery.

Inspired with a desire to secure the meteor for the Iowa Historical society or for the state university, many have attempted to locate the missing rock, but search for it has been fruitless. George Barber has followed the meteor almost around the world, and Iowans have searched the museums of England and of Rome, expecting to see it among the spoils of time, but it has been left to Thomas R. Wallace, a former Iowan, to discover the rock which put Esterville on the map in one of the great museums of Vienna.

Thomas R. Wallace, who has notified George Barber of finding the meteor in Vienna, is one of the men who saw it fall, on the farm of the Seven Lee farm, two miles north of here, about one o'clock in the afternoon of June 28, 1875. Charles and George Barber dug it out of the ground some 14 feet deep. The largest piece, which is now in Vienna, weighed 132 pounds. The smaller pieces weighed together 490 pounds, making a total weight of 622 pounds.

At the time of the great phenomenon the land on which the rock fell had been sold to a Mr. Lee, and only a small amount paid down. The Barber boys were given permission by him to dig out the meteor, but the former owners brought suit against the Barbers and the Emmet county clerk refused to accept signers to a \$500 bond offered by the Barber boys under replevin proceedings, after the land owners had secured possession of the rock.

While the boys were trying to regain possession of the meteor, the parties loaded it into a wagon and hauled it overland to Keokuk, where it was

resold to other parties for \$58,000. It was sold a year or two later to an English company for \$100,000. Small pieces which the Barber boys secured have been sold for \$500 each, but Iowans have always wanted to secure possession of the big piece, which now rests among the marble and bronze statues of Vienna.

Within a short time the scientific world learned of the meteor. The Barber brothers were offered \$50,000 for the big piece, and, believing that it could be secured, efforts have been made from time to time to get it back on Hawkeye soil. The Barbers lost \$10,000 because the county clerk refused to accept a man worth \$25,000 on a bond for \$500.

INVENTS STUDYING MACHINE

Northwestern University Student
Finds Solution in Phonograph.

Chicago.—Edward Jacobson, a Northwestern university student, has invented a studying machine which not only abolishes the ravages on the body caused by all-night sessions, with towel-encircled brows, over books of small print, but also saves, he says, the eyes and the mind.

Young Jacobson's device is of a phonographic nature, for which he has prepared records on which are concentrated the essential points of the entire courses. He unstraps his case of records, selects Course No. 1, turns out the light, lays himself down on bed or couch, and, pulling a cord which is attached to the machine, prepares himself to absorb learning by the roll.

The machine is provided with an attachment on the order of the works of an eight-day clock, which will run an indefinite period, far longer than any listener will survive. Even if the student drops asleep, the constant and monotonous repetition of the record has the effect of impressing itself on the seemingly dormant brain, for in the morning the student has the course at his tongue's end and goes to his examination, in campus vernacular, prepared "to knock the professor's eye out."

Intricate formulas of calculus, involved problems of algebra and geometry taught to men who think of taking up engineering and other deep forms of mathematical lore can all be caught by the machine without skip or miss, and formations so formidable that the eye will not grasp them become easy to the comprehension when drummed into the brain through the ear by repeating the record.

The importance of the invention is such from the student standpoint that "canned" lessons promise to become common on the Evanston campus.

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In addition, we shall allow a regular commission of Ten Per Cent. in this contest on each subscription forwarded at \$1.50 a year; or \$1.00 for 6 months.

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WILL HONOR CUSTER

**MONROE, MICH., TO ERECT MONU-
MENT TO ITS SOLDIER HERO.**

Famous Cavalry Leader Was Born
in Ohio, But Always Regarded
Wolverine Village as His
Home.

Monroe, Mich.—Though he was per-
haps the most famous soldier who
has ever called Michigan his home,
there is as yet, 31 years after his
death, no memorial within the bor-
ders of the state to Gen. George A.
Custer.

To remedy this the citizens of Mon-
roe are now agitating the erection of
a handsome monument to this dash-
ing cavalrman who, from his later
boyhood, always looked upon Monroe
as his home.

Though Gen. Custer was born in
Ohio and though his parents contin-
ued to live there, with the exception
of one year, Custer himself went to
school at Monroe and spent much of
his time there with his sister, Mrs.
Reed, who had married a Monroe
man.

His appointment to the military
academy at West Point was given
him by an Ohio congressman, but it
was always to Monroe that he re-
turned for his furloughs during his
academy course as well as on his
later leaves of absence during the
war. There he was married to Miss
Libbie Bacon, daughter of Judge Ba-
con, one of the most prominent of
the town's citizens, and there was the
sorrow greatest when the dead news
came on that Fourth of July of cen-
tennial year of the annihilation by
the Sioux under Sitting Bull of the
gallant general and his whole com-
mand of the Seventh cavalry on the
Little Big Horn in Montana, eight
days previous.

Since that day the federal govern-
ment has made the site of the "last
battle" a national park, marked the
route of the Seventh's last march,
and erected a handsome monument on
the site where Custer himself fell.

But Michigan, on whose name he
shed luster by his command of the
"Michigan brigade" during 1863 and
1864, has done nothing toward pro-
viding a memorial to his deeds.

It was Custer and his "Michigan
brigade" that during the civil war
restored the cavalry arms to the place
it had occupied in the days of Napo-
leon, when the dashing cavalry
charges at Murat were an important
factor in almost every battle.

Appointed brigadier general when
but two years out of West Point for
gallantry in small actions as an of-
ficer on the staff of Gen. Pleasanton,
commanding the cavalry corps of the
Army of the Potomac, Custer was as-
signed to the "Michigan brigade,"
composed of the First, Fifth, Sixth
and Seventh Michigan regiments of
cavalry. At this time the cavalry
was rather looked down upon by the
other branches of the service, but
the tactics of Custer and his "Mich-
igan boys" soon changed all this. In-
stead of depending upon the carbine,
as the cavalry had done in the civil
war up to that time, Custer placed
his trust in the saber and in the ef-
ficiency of the sweeping mounted
charge to dismay his enemy. That
the cavalry came to be looked upon
as an effective force from that time
on was due as much to Custer and
his actions as to any other single in-
fluence.

For a year he commanded the
Michigan brigade and then was ad-
vanced to the command of the Third

division of the cavalry corps. His ex-
ploits there attracted the attention of
the whole north and that of the south
as well, and his generalship during
the closing campaign which ended in
the surrender of Appomattox left him
with the highest individual fame as
a cavalry commander of any man,
either northern or southern, with the
single exception of Phil Sheridan.

After the war, when the principal
duty of the cavalry, to which he was
assigned as lieutenant colonel of the
Seventh, was Indian fighting, Cus-
ter's success was as great as it had
been against the southern legions,
and in not a single instance did it
fail, except in the "last battle."

And even there the claim, made at
the time by Custer's friends, that his
defeat and annihilation were the di-
rect results of the failure of his sub-
ordinates to obey his orders has
never been disproved, so that there is
nothing from his first action in 1861
until he was shot down in the midst
of his men on the Little Big Horn in
1876 to tarnish his fame as a brave
man, a gallant soldier and a brilliant
commander.

The citizens of Monroe have taken
up in earnest the matter of a monu-
ment to be erected in the city of his
adoption and will probably go to the
legislature with a request for assist-
ance in raising the money necessary,
which it is figured will be about \$25-
000. Two sites are being considered.

Toes Are Worth \$722 Each.
Green Bay, Wis.—A jury here has
fixed the price of toes at \$722 each.
William Gussart, who lost three toes
while working for the Greenleaf Stone
company, brought suit to recover dam-
ages and the jury awarded him \$2,166.

Locks of Washington's Hair.
Lancaster, Pa.—Mrs. Margaret
Snader, an aged woman, living in
New Holland, has several strands of
the hair of George Washington, given
to her mother many years ago by a
member of the Custis family.

PENITENT PAYS FOR FREE RIDE.

Gives Railroad Price of Ticket He
Saved by Borrowing Pass.

Springfield, Ill.—"This money has
been hurting my conscience for more
than six months, and I am glad of an
opportunity to refund it."

With these words, a man the other
day tendered \$4.75 to John H. Lord,
city passenger agent of the Illinois
Central. He explained that it was in
payment for a ride which he had
taken last July from Chicago to
Springfield on a borrowed pass. The
matter, he said, has been troubling his
conscience ever since, and he finally
concluded the only thing to do was to
turn over the money to the railroad
company.

After a little questioning he gave
his name as T. E. Timmus, but de-
clined to say who the holder of the
pass was or what occasioned his re-
pentance.

Mr. Lord was somewhat at a loss as
to what to do with the money, but
finally accepted it and gave the man
a receipt for the amount. He has re-
mitted it, with an explanatory letter,
to the general passenger agent of the
road at Chicago.

The city passenger agent of the Chi-
cago, Peoria & St. Louis railway re-
ceived a communication from a man
in Kansas City, asking the amount of
the fare from Pekin to Granite City.
He stated that he had stolen a ride
over that route, and his conscience
had troubled him so much ever since
that he wanted to pay the fare.

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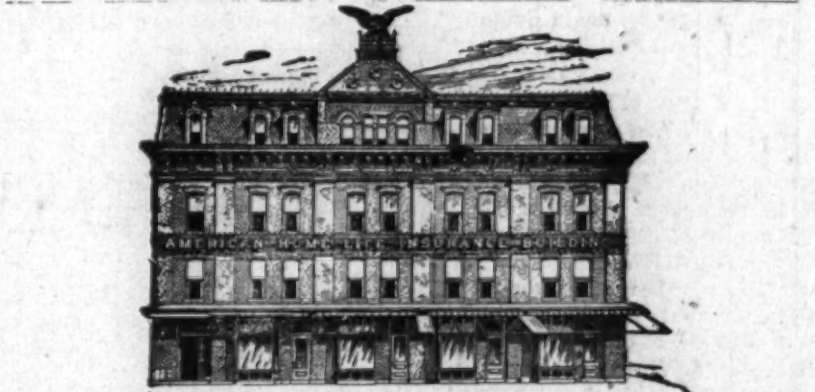
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